MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Habib Plan -- U.S. envoy Philip Habib's plan calls for, among other things, a staged departure by sea and land of about 9,000 Palestinian elements, in addition to Syrian elements in Beirut, the Voice of Lebanon and Monte Carlo radios reported. They said "D" day would begin with the receipt of a final namelist and end within 15 days. The multinational force would arrive "immediately after the departure of the Palestinians," according to the Voice of Lebanon. Monte Carlo said they would "begin to enter Beirut 8 days after the beginning of the PLO departure."

Israeli Position, Comment -- The Israeli Cabinet, meeting in special session on 10 August, decided to accept "in principle" the plan formulated by Habib but "it has proposals for various amendments," IDF radio reported. Earlier, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced that Israel will give Habib more time to find countries willing to receive the "terrorists" but that this period of grace will be limited, the radio said. Begin criticized the Arab countries for their reluctance to absorb the PLO. Although Jerusalem radio reported on 10 August that Habib has said countries of destination for the PLO fighters have been found -- specifically Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Egypt -- an earlier report by the radio said Habib only had agreements from Arab countries to take up to 2,000 "terrorists." In an assessment reported by the radio, IDF Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi claimed that since PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat knows that the departure of the bulk of PLO forces to Egypt and Syria is impractical because of their reluctance to accept the PLO, 'Arafat intends to use the multinational force as a buffer between the PLO and the IDF and then declare that he is prepared to leave but has nowhere to go. A related report by Jerusalem television stated that Israel considers Syria's position to be the main obstacle to the plan for the evacuation of the "terrorists" from Beirut.

In other developments, Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens arrived in Israel for urgent consultations with the government and to report on the mood in Washington, according to ITIM and Jerusalem radio reports. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the military pressure on Beirut is essential because otherwise the "terrorists" will retract their willingness to be evacuated, the radio reported.

Israel on Paris Attack -- Condemning the terrorist attack at a Jewish restaurant in Paris, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said the anti-Israeli atmosphere prevailing in France since the beginning of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation has encouraged extremist elements to strike against Israel and Jews.

Beirut Meetings -- Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minsiter Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the U.S. delegation headed by envoy Philip Habib to discuss current developments, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. According to the radio, Al-Wazzan later said the talks are "complete" and Habib is preparing his plan for implementation. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also met with PLO Chairman 'Arafat to discuss "all the topics," the radio reported.

Military Situation -- Israeli warplanes launched renewed raids against targets in west Beirut and also attacked PLO artillery positions in the Lebanese mountains east of the capital, according to statements by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF radio. The latter attacks -- against 130-mm cannons deployed within the Syrian-controlled sector in the Tarshish area -- were in retaliation for recent shelling of IDF units near 'Alayh, the radio said. The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces military spokesman announced that 42 people were killed and 85 others were wounded in the Israeli bombardment of Beirut by land, air and sea, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. The spokesman also claimed that the joint forces repulsed an Israeli advance in the Museum area, inflicting 30 casualties. In the evening, the Israelis intensively shelled Palestinian positions in Beirut and advanced westward from the Museum toward the Hippodrome while the Palestinians

shelled Christian districts to the east and south, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Although the radio also said WAFA had confirmed reports of an Israeli landing operation on the shores of west Beirut, a Palestinian source cited by the Voice of Palestine denied the "false reports fabricated by the Phalangist radio."

Violent artillery exchanges continued late into the night, Beirut radio reported. Jerusalem radio said the IDF responded to violations of the cease-fire by the "terrorists" in Beirut and other areas.

Egyptian Position -- In a statement cited by MENA, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary 'Usamah al-Baz, accompanying President Husni Mubarak on an official visit to Muscat, said Egypt insists the PLO fighters should evacuate Beirut within the framework of a complete settlement of the Palestinian issue. He stressed that without such a solution, no stability will be achieved and any other settlement would be temporary.

Meanwhile, President Mubarak received a message from PLO Chairman 'Arafat on the Beirut situation and Palestinian Resistance, MENA reported.

Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Syrian Positions -- The Jordanian National Consultative Council issued a statement that condemned the Untied States for its "active" part in the Israeli "aggression," Amman radio reported. The statement called on Arab governments to reconsider their relations with the United States in view of its role in supporting Israel.

A message from the amir of Kuwait to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev called on the USSR to use its international position to stop the Israeli action in Lebanon, diplomatic sources cited by KUNA revealed.

The Syrian Council of Ministers met on 9 August and emphasized the need to continue mobilizing "capabilities" in the country to maintain its pan-Arab responsibility, Damascus radio reported. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the French Government's envoy and ambassador to discuss the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations, the radio noted.

Damascus Protests -- Palestinian demonstrators in Damascus gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy to hand over a protest note on Lebanon addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, but a disturbance forced Syrian security forces to intervene, Monte Carlo radio reported. The demonstrators then went to the Saudi and Jordanian embassies, entering the Jordanian Embassy and obliging Syrian forces to intervene again. Amman radio said Jordan handed the Syrians a protest note denouncing the attack and holding the Syrian Government responsible. A commentary by the radio claimed the incident showed that Syria has rejected positive moves for resolving Arab differences. A Damascus radio report on the demonstrations said thousands marched to condemn U.S. stands and sent a message to President Reagan on the Palestinian position.

Arab Summit

Eleven countries -- sufficient for a quorum -- have agreed to attend a resumed Arab summit conference in Fes, the Moroccan ambassador to Tunis announced in a statement reported by KUNA. Stressing the importance of holding an Arab summit at this moment, which requires unified Arab action, confrontation and decisiveness, Riyadh radio said the delegations to the summit must be of the highest level. However, Lebanon meanwhile requested that the Arab League postpone any Arab summit until further notice, according to KUNA.

In light of the attempt to reconvene the Fes summit, the Yemeni and Tunisian proposals for an extraordinary summit in Tunis have been withdrawn, according to reports by San'a' radio and KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique carried by INA claimed that two large Iranian naval "targets" were destroyed and sunk in the Khowr-e Musa area. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that Iranian artillery and naval shelling hit Iraqi positions across the Shatt al-'Arab, killing over 20 Iraqis.

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9 AUGUST REPORTAGE ON ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Fes Summit Quorum Reached

LD091042 Kuwait KUNA in English 1001 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, Aug 9 (KUNA) -- The quorum for the resolution of the Fes summit conference was reached by the agreement of eleven Arab countries to attend the conference, Moroccan ambassador in Tunis, Mohamed Tazi, said Monday. In a statement to Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), Tazi said so far eleven Arab countries had agreed to attend the summit called for by Moroccan King Hassan II. Tazi said the countries which had informed the Arab League of accepting the invitation were Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Jordan, Iraq, Djibouti, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Somalia in addition to Morocco.

The Arab League Charter stipulates that the holding of an emergency summit conference requires the approval of 11 Arab member states out of 21. Tazi said Somalia was the eleventh Arab country which declared its agreement to attend the Fes summit conference suspended early in November last year.

The call for an Arab summit conference has been initially called for by the South and North Yemeni Presidents 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih who [words indistinct] to both Saudi Arabia and Syria last week, sent a number of envoys calling for an emergency summit on the situation in Lebanon and the Israeli invasion. Several Arab countries accepted the joint Yemeni call before King Hassan expressed Morocco's willingness to resume the Fes summit in a message he sent to the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi [word indistinct] Friday.

A number of other calls for holding a summit conference including Kuwaiti, Libyan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Tunisian ones failed to secure the required quorum.

Lebanon Asks Postponement

LD091330 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1313 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, 9 Aug (KUNA) -- In an official note handed to the General Secretariat of the Arab League today, Lebanon requested "the postponement of any Arab summit until further notice."

Tunisia Withdraws Compromise

LD091444 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, 9 Aug (KUNA) -- It was stated here this afternoon that Tunisia has withdrawn its proposed compromise solution connected with the Arab summit in favor of the call by the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, to resume the Fes summit.

PDRY, YAR Withdraw Call

JN091247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, 9 Aug (INA) -- Arab League sources have confirmed that the governments of the two parts of Yemen have withdrawn their joint call for holding an urgent Arab summit conference. The sources told the INA correspondent that the Arab League General Secretariat has received an official request in this regard.

In another development, Arab League departments are conducting intensive and broad contacts with representatives of the member states in an attempt to define their final stands regarding the resumption of the Fes summit that has been suspended since November 1981.

They also hope the fraternal countries will understand the noble national motives that led to the withdrawal of the invitation in order to establish a unified Arab stand, thus enabling everyone to confront the threat to our Arab nation by removing the Zionist siege of Beirut, evacuating the Zionist forces from all Lebanese territory and defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Official PDRY, YAR Statement

GF091326 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau in the PDRY, and Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, secretary of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, who arrived in San'a' today. They discussed coordination and consultations between the two parts of Yemen within the framework of the national initiative by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to call for the convening of an emergency summit conference to confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and new developments in this regard.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, the prime minister; Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, president's adviser for unity affairs; and Muhammad Shuhati, minister of economy and industry and acting foreign minister.

An official spokesman for the two parts of Yeman made the following statement:

When it took the initiative and called for an urgent Arab summit, Yemen was acting out of its awareness of the gravity of the situation in Lebanon as a result of the Zionist invasion, which has affected the Arab situation and will affect the future of the Palestinian cause and the fate of the Arab peoples. Yemen received with great satisfaction positive responses from its Arab brothers to its initiatives, and held contacts with some fraternal countries and the Arab League to make necessary arrangements to prepare for an extraordinary Arab summit conference.

In view of the call to resume the Fes summit instead of convening an extraordinary summit conference for which the leaders of the two parts of Yeman had called, and out of the anxiousness on the part of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to unify Arab ranks in the present critical stage the Arab nation is experiencing, the two leaders instructed the foreign ministers of the two parts of Yemen, who are in Tunis, to withdraw the invitation.

The leaders of the two parts of Yemen stress they will spare no effort in continuing their endeavors to achieve the objective of the Yemen initiative, and express their deep appreciation to those brothers who have responded to their invitation.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM SAUDI KING FAHD

NC100556 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a reply cable from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia in which he expresses his extreme anxiety and pain regarding the continuation of the treacherous Zionist aggression aimed at exterminating the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He affirms that he is continuing to exert his utmost efforts to prevent further destruction and bloodshed and to bring about the withdrawal of the Zionist invasion forces.

'ARAFAT SENDS TELEGRAM TO HABIB BOURGUIBA

LD091720 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Aug 82

["Text] of telegram sent by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba -- date not given]

[Text] Brother President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic:

Revolution and struggle greetings.

My fighter brother and I have received your cable with interest and gratitude. I want to confirm to you that the war of extermination waged by the Zionist invasion forces continues, and today is the 65th day of these ferocious battles in beseiged Beirut. Water, medicine and electricity are cut off. Beirut is being shelled from land, sea and air by the Israeli army, which is using barbaric and destructive bombs, even internationally banned ones. Your fighter sons are facing this bestial aggression and with those heroes are men, women and children in dignified brave Beirut, Lebanese and Palestinians challenging the bestial barbarism waged by the aggressors on the beseiged city.

The aggressors, Mr President, have continued their recklessness in this abominable manner only because the will of our Arab nation is shattered and dispersed. This enemy threatens not only the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples but our entire Arab and Islamic nation, its future and the future of our children as well.

Mr President, we are steadfast and patient, fully convinced of victory, God willing. Our trust in God and His victory is great.

Thank you, Mr President, for your interest and your blessed efforts to assist your fighter brothers in this dire situation and these historic moments. You have my wishes for good health to you and progress and prosperity for the fraternal Tunisian people. Together, with God's help, until the liberation of Palestine and honorable Jerusalem, it is a revolution until victory!

[Signed] Your brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces

PLO SPOKESMAN ON 9 AUGUST PARIS ATTACK

NC100936 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Nicosia, Aug. 10 (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today expressed its deep regret over the victims of yesterday's attack at a Jewish restaurant in Paris, the Palestinian news agency WAFA monitored here said. "According to the principles of the Palestinian Revolution, we do not lead our battle against Jews. We fight Zionist racists and fanatics who indulge in genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples," a PLO spokesman told WAFA.

Six people died and 22 were injured in the shooting and grenade assault on Goldenberg Restaurant and in streets of the old Jewish quarter.

The spokesman said the PLO was determined to confront all efforts to distort the true nature of the Palestinian cause and struggle. "We who today suffer massacres are determined not to use the methods of our aggressors," he said. "We will preserve the humanitarian principles of our cause and our Revolution, and we will never lower ourselves by using the savage practices of our enemy," the spokesman said.

BAHRAIN

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 8 AUGUST

GF091244 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] A delegation from Iran arrived in Bahrain yesterday with the aim of improving relations between the two countries. Asadollah Hashemi-Bayat, a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Hasan Seyyed (Juraghi), spokesman for the council's Foreign Affairs Committee and Mr Ba'esi will stay for several days. During that time, they will have talks with senior Bahraini officials.

Talks With Foreign Minister

GF101116 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 10 Aug 82 p 18

[Text] Manama -- After a surprise arrival here on Sunday, a three-member Iranian delegation yesterday reported "useful discussions" with Bahrain's foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa, on bilateral relations.

The delegation comprises two members of the Iranian Majlis, Mr Asadollah Hashemi-Bayat and Mr Hasan Seyyed, and an official of Iranian Foreign Ministry, Mr Ba'esi. Mr Ba'esi told KHALEEJ TIMES that the delegation's discussions with the foreign minister and some other people here had been useful. A spokesman of Bahrain's Foreign Ministry confirmed the arrival of the delegation but did not say anything about its discussions here. Mr Ba'esi said the delegation came here from Dubai and would leave for Qatar today.

Though treated in low key, the visit, the first by an Iranian delegation here after relations between the two countries became strained in the wake of last December's coup attempt in Bahrain, is considered significant. Iran's ambassador was asked to leave Bahrain after that incident.

KUWAIT

AMIR SENDS 'URGENT' MESSAGE TO LEONID BREZHNEV

LD091438 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug (KUNA) -- President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union today received a message from the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, officially said to be dealing with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Diplomatic sources here described the message as urgent. There are no details yet concerning the contents of the message, the first of its kind sent by Shaykh Jabir to President Brezhnev since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began on 6 June.

The Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in Moscow, 'Abd al-Latif am-Mawwash, affirmed later that he has delivered Shaykh Jabir's message for Brezhnev to the chief of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Diplomatic sources said the message deals "particularly with the tense situation in beseiged Beirut and ways to check and deter the Israeli aggressors." The sources added that the message "renews the call on the USSR to make an effective contribution and to use its international position to check the treacherous Israeli aggression, break the seige of Beirut and ensure the Palestinian people's right to life and self-determination."

AMIR RECEIVES SADDAM HUSAYN MESSAGE 9 AUGUST

LD091032 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The amir of Kuwait received a message this morning from his brother, Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, of the fraternal Iraqi Republic. It was delivered to his royal highness by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, Abdulmalik al-Yasin. The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministry acting under secretary, Khalid Mohammad Ja'far, and the Iraqi ambassador to the State of Kuwait, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani.

OMAN

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES 9 AUGUST

GF091420 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived at the Salalah Civil Airport in the southern region today on a private visit to the sultanate which will last several days. His Majesty Sultan Qabus headed the welcomers.

Talks With Sultan Qabus

GF091740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Muscat, 9 Aug (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in Muscat at 1430 today, Cairo time. President Mubarak was received by Sultan Qabus of Oman.

After deplaning, President Mubarak has embraced by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The president and the sultan proceeded to President Mubarak's residence, where a meeting was held between the Egyptian and Omani sides. The meeting was attended on the Omani side by Yusuf al-'Alawi, adviser to the sultan. It was attended on the Egyptian side by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, who are accompaying the president on this visit.

After the 1-hour meeting, Dr 'Usamah al-Baz stated that the president and His Majesty Sultan Qabus reviewed the general Arab situation and concentrated on the current situation in Lebanon and Beirut. He said: There was complete agreement on the need to prevent Israel from storming Beirut and to call for a decisive international stand on this regard and for action to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon because Israel has no right to draw the political map of Lebanon.

Dr 'Usamah al-Baz said: Egypt insists on its stand that the commandos' exit should take place within a complete framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue and that the Palestinians' right to self-determination must be achieved. If psychological and military pressure are used to force them to leave, there will be no guarantee for any solution and the situation will remain explosive not only in Lebanon but in the whole of the Middle East. Without the solution to the Palestinian crisis, no stability will be achieved. Egypt believes any settlement necessitates self-determination and that any other remedy is only temporary, and not a radical one; the cause for what is currently taking place is that the Palestinian issue has not been resolved. The Palestinian presence in any Arab country is only temporary and they are guests until they return to their homeland.

Asked about his view of the Arab summit, Dr 'Usamah al-Baz said: We hope collective Arab summits will be held and that they will lead to decisive stands. He added: The issue and the circumstances are urgent and necessitate action now; summit conferences take a long time to prepare for, so we have to move quickly to adopt decisive stands. Dr 'Usamah al-Baz said the Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut are mostly women and children and any all-out or step by step storming will lead to heavy losses of life and will increase tension.

President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus will continue their talks this evening.

QATAR

CHADIAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 8 AUGUST

GF091129 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0510 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 8 Aug (WAKH) -- Chadian Economy and Commerce Minister 'Ali Salim arrived in Doha from Bahrain today on a brief visit to Qatar within the framework of a tour of a number of area countries.

During this visit to Bahrain the Chadian minister delivered a message to the deputy amir of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, dealing with bilateral relations.

Meets With Amir

GF091632 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received Chadian Economy and Commerce Minister 'Ali Salim at Ad-Doha Palace at 0930 today. The meeting was attended by Public Works Minister Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah and the delegation accompanying the guest minister.

During the meeting, the Chadian minister delivered a written message to his highness the amir from Chadian President Hissein Habre. QNA has learned that the message dealt with means of developing bilateral relations and the current situation in Chad.

Meets Public Works Official

GF091650 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Public Works Minister Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah met in his office today with Chadian Economy and Commerce Minister 'Ali Salim and the delegation accompanying him on this visit to Doha. The meeting was attended by Khalid al-Ghadban, director of the minister's office; Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Kawari, deputy director of the minister's office; and 'Abdul Rahman al-Hayl, director of public relations administration at the ministry. Bilateral relations and the accomplishments of the Public Works Ministry in the fields of road construction and popular housing were discussed.

SAUDI ARABIA

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS LEBANON 9 AUGUST

LD092118 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2050 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 9 Aug (SPA) -- The Cabinet held its regular meeting tonight under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general.

After the meeting, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said the Cabinet studied the current situation in Lebanon and the latest reports received in this respect on the instructions of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The rest of the meeting, he said, was devoted to studying the kingdom's information policy. This was completed and the policy was referred to his majesty the king, he said.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD091202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1127 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 9 Aug (SPA) — The Kuwaiti minister of oil affairs, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, arrived in At-Ta'if this afternoon for a visit to the kingdom during which he is to hold talks with Saudi officials concerning petroleum issues.

He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and a number of ministry officials.

Departs 9 August

LD091547 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 9 Aug (SPA) — Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil affairs, ended a brief visit to the kingdom, lasting only several hours, during which he conferred with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. Shaykh al-Khalifah left Jidda for home after reviewing with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki a number of questions of mutual interest and bilateral cooperation on petroleum issues.

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

LD091908 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Text] In the last few hours events have occurred which strengthen the Arab position that calls for optimism. The number of Arab states agreeing to the convening of an urgent Arab summit has increased, and most of the opinions expressed so far agree that this meeting should be considered a resumption of the recent Fes summit and that it should be held in Morocco as a continuation, in the light of new developments, of the dialogue that began there.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has announced its position stressing the need for a convergence of Arab will on a unified position that responds to events. This must be done from a position of strength and unity that manifests that fact that the Arab will cannot be defeated and that the determination to ensure the safety of the homelands takes precedence over everything else. When will Arab wills coincide, the brethren agree on what to say, all causes of estrangement and division be removed if the current disaster does not constitute a reason to achieve all this?

It is important to hold an Arab summit at this precise moment, because the Arab nation has been laid open to its enemies at a time when it does not have enough weapons to face up to Zionist perfidy. It has become clear that relinquishing Arab solidarity in favor of dealing with others has led us to the regrettable position in which our nation has found itself. It has become clear to the Arab nation that there is no alternative to unified Arab action; confrontation is now a necessity and decisiveness has become an historic need. We will be guilty of abandoning our responsibility if we let events or incidental disputes come between us and our ability to stand up to threats.

However, the convening of a summit this time must not be used as a way to avoid our historic responsibility; we must convince our peoples that we can live up to the needs of our time, hold a trust and confront threats. No, it must be a real springboard for a complete change in positions and strategies, beginning with a reconsideration and reevaluation of current policies and ending with the laying down of a unified plan of action that can deal with all forces, that gives joint moves absolute priority and that knows how far the nation can go in the policy of building an independent Arab identity.

This big change can be achieved only if everyone concentrates on the need to make our objectives clear as well as on the means to attain them; thus, we will not descend into disputes once again over the means and thus lose the path to our objectives, as has been the case so far. This means that all the elements of success must be available for this summit. It will not be possible to take such historic decisions if delegations to the summit are not of the highest level and if they are not prepared to be decisive and to make grave and effective decisions. If this fails to materialize, paralysis will affect future Arab action and the international community would abandon us forever, as its desire to stand on the side of our rights would be eroded by our estrangement and our division would prompt it to be evasive in its decisions and positions and to react negatively towards requests to back Arab positions in all spheres.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is very optimistic that Arab leaders believe in their stated objectives and will this time prove to the world their capability of bearing up under disasters and turning them into victories and that threats can only add to their strength, cohesiveness and solidarity.

It is sufficient that the Palestinian heroes, steadfast on the soil of Lebanon, have given a most splendid example of endurance and sacrifice. This gives the Arab nation the strength to resist wrongdoing and the determination to do away with Zionist arrogance. The Arab nation has accepted the challenge and will prove to the world, God willing, that it does not weaken when threatened. Tomorrow the world will see the nation that has made history is capable of standing up along to this challenge and of liquidating all the sources of danger to it.

UAE

OFFICIAL ASKS JAPAN TO PRESSURE ISRAEL VIA U.S.

GF091904 Doha QNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (QNA) -- The UAE has asked the Japanese Government, in view of its good relations with both the Arab world and the United States, to put forth efforts toward the U.S. Government so the latter will exert pressure on the Zionist enemy to stop its savage aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and withdraw its invading force from Lebanon.

During a meeting today with the Japanese ambassador to the UAE, Noboru Nakahira, Ya'qub al-Kindi, acting under secretary of the UAE Foreign Ministry, stressed the need for Japan to adopt a firm stand against the Zionist enemy. Ya'qub al-Kindi received a copy of a (?Japanese) statement condemning Israeli aggression against west Beirut and reaffirming Japan's support for the efforts being made by the parties concerned, including those of U.S. envoy Philip Habib, to reach a peaceful settlement to the Lebanese problem.

CABINET DISCUSSES LEBANON, SAUDI SECURITY ACCORD

GF091103 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, deputy prime minister and Dubai heir apparent, the Council of Ministers met. It reviewed the developments in the Arab situation and the continuation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The Council of Ministers also listened to a report presented by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on consulations already taking place among Arab countries on resuming the Fes summit and confronting the grave challenges the Arab nation is experiencing in light of the continuous Zionist incursion in Lebanon and its savage aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

During the meeting, the Council of Ministers approved the bilateral security agreement signed between the UAE and Saudi Arabia that regulates joint security cooperation between the two countries in the fields of exchange of experience, training and exchange of criminals.

PDRY

PFLO RADIO BROADCASTS UONAF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

GF041020 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Aug 82

[First installment of draft national constitution of the United Omani National Alliance Front [UONAF] presented by the PFLO -- date not given]

[Text] This project represents the PFLO's view on the joint political program on which various national political, religious and social forces, groups and figures in Oman can meet within a united national Omani front.

The grave dangers Oman is currently experiencing as a result of political, military and economic control by British and U.S. colonialists urgently require unity, cohesion and consolidation of all Omani patriots aspiring to freedom, independence, democracy and security for their homeland and people regardless of any political or ideological differences among them or any discrepancies in potentials for struggle.

The homeland appeals to all those who are concerned in seeing their country free of foreign bases and forces and British and U.S. control and those who are concerned with seeing the Omani citizen secure in his home, property, liberty and full rights as a real citizen. It appeals to those who are concerned with seeing their country really nonaligned and in soldiarity with peace-loving countries and with its sister Arab countries in their national struggle against imperialism, Zionism and dismemberment. It calls on all to unite their voices and struggle and to couple supplication with action and to struggle as much as possible through a national voice, publications, protest, sit-ins, demonstrations, cables and other aspects of struggle in order to realize the sublime and holy goals. The real Omani citizen has nothing more precious than the homeland's freedom, independence and the people's democracy.

The PFLO believes this national unity is a dire historical need that takes priority over all other duties, whether by our Omani people in general or in their various social classes and groups or by every political and popular group or national figure.

This duty does not exclude anyone from this historical commitment unless this (?nonconformist) is one of those destined to remain a traitor forever.

While realizing its huge reponsiblility, the PFLO proposes this pact as an initiative to various classes and popular political powers, national political and religious figures, tribal dignitaries and shaykhs as a basis for a dialogue through which various views can be exchanged to reach a final and appropriate formula for a joint political program that would constitute basic unity for our people.

The Constitution:

Introduction: Due to Oman's vital strategic location on sea lanes between east and west, and due to its vital passage, the Strait of Hormuz, it has been the first concern of the imperialistic countries aspiring to reach the East, particularly India, in order to control its wealth, natural resources and densely populated markets. Therefore, throughout history our country has been subject to foreign invasions to control its important strategic location. The Omani people have defended their homeland, freedom and dignity against various foreign invasions, during which all Omani territory has been subject to attempt to control it and to forcibly and brutally subjugate it to invaders and the covetous. Throughout the history of foreign invasions against Oman, horrifying and apalling massacres have been perpetrated by invaders.

Every time our people have been subjected to foreign invasion, they have rejected foreign control and hastened to defend their freedom and dignity. Every time they were forced to defend themselves and their homeland, resist the covetous invaders with all their might and forced to pay a high price to preserve their sovereignty and national dignity.

Each time the invaders were repulsed, the decisive weapon in our people's hands was national unity among all tribes and religious sects. During the hard times our people have experienced, particularly during times of tyrannical foreign invasion, they have always discarded their internal differences and disputes, united their ranks, and sharpened their will to resist and expel foreign invaders, thus displaying their mettle, attachment to freedom and their deep love for the homeland.

During the periods when covetous invaders realized some of their goals in our country and temporarily subjected our people to their control, our people were divided, preoccupied with their internal conflicts and lacked wise national leadership able to unite their ranks against the covetous and invaders.

Thanks to national unity and the great sacrifices our people have made throughout their history of struggle, they were able to defeat and expel foreign invaders and restore their freedom and national dignity. A good example of the valor of the Omani national resistance in old times was the resistance to the Persian emperors before the birth of Christ. They invaded and occupied the coastal strip of the Omani homeland. This national resistance was crowned with success thanks to our people's internal unity, deep attachment to freedom, deep sense of dignity and great sacrifices in which a great number of their best sons were lost.

With the beginning of modern imperialism, attempts by Western imperialists to control Omani territory increased, mainly because of its strategic location. A quick look at the map makes it clear to us that Oman occupies a sensitive and vital position in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula and neighboring areas. Oman has long coastlines on the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea is a direct geographical expansion of the Indian Ocean.

Oman also has major ports on the Arabian Gulf controlling the gateway to the Gulf [words indistinct] the islands in this gateway. [Words indistinct] overlooking the Strait of Hormuz.

Oman has played a role in resisting modern imperialistic invasions and ambitions in the Gulf. It courageously stood against Portuguese attempts to control it. Not only did it expel them from its territory, but it also pursued them along the Gulf and the coasts of the Indian Ocean and forced them out of this region, thus actively participating in freeing the peoples of this region from the yoke of the Portuguese imperialists.

This was a unique accomplishment for Oman among neighboring and surrounding areas. This made the covetous imperialist countries focus their imperialist concern and efforts on Oman to subjugate it, control its strategic location and prevent it from playing a role in resisting foreign attempts to control neighboring Gulf areas. Imperialist concern with Oman mounted with the discovery of oil in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsuala in the 1930's, particularly when exploration proved that this region is floating on a lake of this wealth, for which the mouths of the world's industrial monopolies in capitalist countries watered.

The Arab and Iranian shores of the Gulf contain huge oil reserves: 60 percent of the world's reserves and 30 percent of the world's imports. From this gateway to the Gulf and through the Strait of Hormuz in particular, Western countries and Japan import oil which has become the lifeblood of advanced technology. An oil tanker passes through the Strait of Hormuz each 8 minutes, bringing the number of tankers passing through it daily to 180. These tankers travel to various countries throughout the world, particularly Europe, Japan and the United States through this passage that Oman controls through its islands, the [words indistinct] and its regional waters.

YAR

YAR, PDRY PREPARED TO RECEIVE PLO FIGHTERS

GF101236 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received Salim Salih Muhammad and 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the foreign ministers of the two parts of Yemen. [Words indistinct] the two ministers submitted a detailed report on their mission [words indistinct] Jordanian, Palestinian, Algerian and Moroccan officials and officials of the Arab Leage Secretariat [passage indistinct].

SABA' news agency has learned that the two leaders, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, have addressed a solidarity message to brother Yasir 'Arafat in which they express the readiness of the two parts of Yemen to receive a number of Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO MUBARAK; MEETING SCHEDULED

GF091928 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1903 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) -- MENA has learned that PLO representatives in Cairo conveyed to Foreign Ministry officials today a new message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to President Husni Mubarak. MENA has learned that the message deals with the latest developments in the area and the situation of the Palestinian Resistance.

A meeting between the Egyptian side and the PLO is scheduled at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow, Tuesday. The meeting is within the framework of contacts and consultations between the two sides to assist the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in confronting the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The Egyptian side in the meeting will be held by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and will include Jsa'd al-Fararji and Fu'ad Yusuf. The Palestinian side will be led by Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member, and will include Zuhdi al-Qudrah, the PLO representative in Cairo, and Muhammad Sabih, secretary of the Palestine National Council.

With regard to topics that will be discussed, the meeting will be the most important meetings of those recently held between the Egyptian and PLO sides.

GHALI: ISRAEL TRYING TO ABANDON CAMP DAVID

PM091511 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 Aug 82 pp 18-19

[Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH, in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why is Egypt dealing with the PLO now? Why was there no such dialogue between As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon?

[Answer] Egypt did not abandon the PLO for one moment. We maintained continuous contacts through its office in Cairo and through channels in Europe and the United Nations. The only difference is that after the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, these contacts have become public. Evidence of this is the fact that Egypt has always sought and been eager to establish a dialogue between the PLO and the United States and the PLO and Israel, as well as to achieve a declaration of mutual recognition. President as-Sadat made this suggestion during his visit to the European Parliament in Luxembourg and in the United States. Therefore our contact with the PLO is not new; what is new is that it has become public, whereas in the past, it took place in secrecy.

[Question] What is your advice to the PLO and what is the future of Egypt's relations with it?

[Answer] I cannot and I am not in a position to give advice to the PLO. The future of relations can be expressed in one sentence: Egypt has alwyas tried and will always try to serve the PLO, and its services to it in the future will increase.

[Question] Following the crisis that both Egypt and the Arab nation have experienced, are you sorry for having visited Jerusalem?

[Answer] I am not sorry and will not be sorry for any action I take for the sake of peace. We seek only peace, which is still and will remain our lofty aim. Any Egyptian diplomatic move is aimed at peace.

[Question] Do you believe that Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks, its signing of a peace treaty with Israel and the fact that the Arab field is devoid of a strong Egyptian Army constituting a deterrent force gave Israel the chance to invade Lebanon?

[Answer] I absolutely do not agree with such a view. Israel committed aggression before and after the peace treaty. In particular, it attacked Lebanon during the civil war. Israel's policy has not been affected by peace with Egypt.

[Question] Does the fault, therefore, lie in Camp David or in Israel?

[Answer] It is Israel's fault: Israel tried to abandon and turn its back on the Camp David provisions. Israel has tried to subordinate Camp David to its objectives and ambitions.

[Question] What is the way out now that Israel has attacked Lebanon and is besieging Beirut and Lebanon?

[Answer] If an urgent solution can be found for the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and if Israel and the Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon, then we can move toward finding a permanent solution. I suggest that a new international status be considered for the future of Lebanon. The situation I visualize for real stability in Lebanon is to place Lebanon in a state of "permanent neutrality" similar to Swiss neutrality.

First, Lebanon must leave the Joint Arab Defense Pact and, second, the major powers must guarantee Lebanon's neutrality. This solution will exempt Lebanon from signing a peace treaty with Israel because the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese people refuse to sign such a treaty while there is aggression against the Palestinian people.

[Question] Why did you not sever your relations with Israel, since you condemn its policy daily?

[Answer] Severing relations is a superficial solution which might satisfy slogans but does not deal with reality. We need an ambassador for communications. We must not sever the lines of communications unless there are other means to resist aggression. [sentence as published]. Maintaining relations did not stop us from condemning Israel and acting within the world community at all levels.

[Question] What is the real danger threatening the area: Is it communism, Khomeyni's policy or Israel?

[Answer] It is difficult to differentiate among the three threats you mentioned. They are linked together. Israeli intervention and aggression and the failure to end the Arab-Israeli conflict encourage religious extremism. It is the East-West conflict that makes the Middle East an area of clashes, tension and instability in reaction to such a conflict.

GHALI VIEWS PALESTINIAN QUESTION, U.S. STAND

GP080724 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0626 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, asserted it is not sufficient for Israel to respect the texts of treaties, but it is its duty to respect the treaties' spirit and the philosophy on which they were based. He said Egyptian diplomacy has succeeded to a great extent in mobilizing the world's public opinion against what Israel is committing against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

In a statement made to Cairo AL-AKHBAR today, Dr Butrus Ghali expressed dissatisfaction about the opinion that calls for threatening the United States. He said: I see the necessity of continuing the dialogue with the United States on all levels and the necessity of convincing instead of threatening it.

The United States does not wait for us to tell it that it has huge interests in the Arab world.

He added that Egypt seeks to influence the U.S. stands. He stressed that Moscow will gain several benefits if the U.S. failure to influence Israel is confirmed.

In his statement to AL-AKHBAR, Dr Butrus Ghali indicated that Egypt demands that the Palestinians' departure from Lebanon should take place within the establishment of specific political principles which represent the basis for a comprehensive solution.

Concerning his view on a solution to the Palestinian question, Dr Ghali said: The solution can be acheived through negotiation, the right to self-determination, the establishment of autonomy and the formation of a Palestinian authority to be in charge of this authority during the transition period.

Dr Ghali stressed that the solution to the Palestinian question will not come by (?abolishing) the PLO. He said the PLO is nothing but an expression of the will of the entire Palestinian people and a representation of the hopes and aspirations of these people. Thus, he added, liquidating the PLO's leadership will not change anything, but will lead to the emergence of new, more radical leadership.

NDP CONGRESS DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION

NC092051 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and secretary general of the National Democratic Party [NDP] today attended the final session of the NDP General Congress for the Cairo government. The congress adopted a number of resolutions and recommendations which will be submitted to the Third NDP General Congress to be held under President Husni Mubarak at Cairo University on 20 September.

In its recommendations, the congress appealed to the Arab nation to forget its differences for the sake of the supreme interest. It also denounced Israel, demanding that it must be forced to stop fighting and withdraw from Lebanon. The congress also urged the United States to put pressure on Israel to implement the Security Council resolutions, to stop the fighting and to withdraw from Lebanon.

Addressing today's session, Prime Minister and NDP Secretary General Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said the current events in Lebanon will determine the fate of the Palestinian and Lebanese people -- a premise which Egypt has tackled from the first moment. The prime minister noted that there has been tangible progress regarding this issue in recent days. He described the aggression against Lebanon as a flagrant aggression which Egypt denounced from the first moment. President Husni Mubarak was the first Arab head of state to denounce this aggression. Egypt also acted quickly in all international lobbies and spheres. He said the question is not one of the siege of Beirut, rather it is a question of the fate of the Palestinian people themselves. It is also a question of their right to determine their future. A comprehensive solution must be reached on this issue.

The prime minister then reviewed the work of the Third NDP Congress which will be held on 20 September under President Mubarak and the main issues which it will tackle, foremost of which is increasing production.

U.S. URGED TO HALT ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

GF100720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0616 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-JUMURIYYAH affirms editorially that in no event should the departure of the Palestinians and the presence of an international force in Beirut be a mere document on which Israel can base new requests, set new conditions and obtain new demands. The newspaper notes that if an Arab role was lacking before the Israeli advance, it should be present and complementary to reach a political settlement. AL-JUMHURIYYAH adds that if the U.S. role failed to stop the aggression since the aggression's weak pretexts no longer exist. If the international role failed to impose a resolution against Israel due to U.S. protection for Israel, perhaps it has a chance now to affirm that the sense of justice and the rights of the peoples are still there.

AL-JUMHURIYYAH focuses on the point that amid these circumstances and concomitants, the Palestinian cause and the just demand of the Palestinian people for its own free homeland remain -- a homeland which originally was theirs and from where they were evicted. No peace will be established in the region without this demand being met.

PALESTINIAN SUPPORT COMMITTEE CALLS FOR MEETING

GF041856 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The National Egyptian committee for supporting the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples -- which consists of the opposition parties, vocational and press leadership -- has undertaken procedures to hold a big Arab popular conference in Cairo in order to mobilize all Arab popular efforts against Israeli aggressive expansionism and the U.S. partiality.

The national committee has begun to send invitations to all political parties, popular organizations, unions, trade and vocational unions in all Arab countries, in order to send their delegations to the conference to bypass the barriers of the current differences among the Arab regimes.

An official at the national committee stated to AR-RAYAH that the official Arab silence and inability to confront Israel has been denounced by the uprising of the Arab masses in every country and by the Arab people's determination to confront -- even bare-handed -- the U.S.-Israeli attack against the Arab homeland.

He said: We appeal to the Arab organizations and parties to break the siege of isolation and disunity. We request a gathering in order to deploy Arab resources to face the threat that confronts our nation. He added: The proof of the people's ability to move is the current nationwide and profound popular ebullition against the Israeli invasion, even though official Egypt still adheres to the Camp David agreements with Israel. The opposition demands freezing or abrogating these agreements.

INTERIOR MINISTER RELEASES 646 DETAINEES

GF071523 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha has issued a decree releasing 646 of those detained under the emergency law. The names of these people were determined after investigating their status within objective security considerations guaranteeing that they would not harm the security situation. The investigation of the status of those detained under the emergency law will continue according to objective considerations and measures in fulfillment of the president's instructions.

HUSAYN ADDRESSES DECORATED ARMY OFFICERS ON WAR

JN081622 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today decorated a number of officers from the air force, navy and army for their valor and exceptional courage in defending the glory and honor of the nation against the Iranian enemy's aggression.

Speaking to the valiant officers, the president asserted that Iraq does not call for peace out of fear or to appease but out of its responsible concern toward our people, humanity at large and the rights of the Iranian people who are afflicted with Khomeyni and his clique. Iraq considers that any other means to preserve its rights, honor and sovereignty would be better than resorting to violence.

Iraq, he said, found that there was no other way to defend itself except by fighting. He said: We have no illusions about the capabilities of the Iraqi people. We have always been realistic in estimating their power, awareness and faith in their principles. Events have proved that the Iraqis surpassed their leaders' estimates of their capabilities, awareness and their faith in principles.

The president said: The Iranian rulers realized the truth that between them and Basra there stood men who would never compromise over their territory, honor and dignity. The Iraqis fought them and wiped out their aggressive human masses.

More Officers Decorated

JN090940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn decorated another group of Iraqi fighters today for their valor and exceptional heroism and courage in defending the nation's dignity and honor against the Iranian enemy.

President Saddam Husayn has urged the fighters to hold their heads high always and to enjoy their people's glory and blessings. He asserted that the people's blessing comes after that of Almight God and that the people's prosperity is one of the leadership's sublime objectives.

Some 44 officers, NCO's and soldiers were decorated. The ceremony was attended by Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, Revolution Command Council acting secretary general, and the chief of staff.

MINISTER KHAYRALLAH SAYS IRAN TO ATTACK AGAIN

JN071127 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, has issued the following statement to INA: According to the information we have, the government of ignorant and suspect persons in Tehran did not learn its lesson from the great massacre to which it exposed its army and people in the battles east of Basra in July when it ordered its forces to cross the border.

It is now trying to regroup its forces and those it had deceived and is forcing the Iranian Army to enter another battle and carry out new attempts that will fail, with God's help, as did all previous attempts.

They are trying to repeat their acts of aggression against our territory under cover by changing the tactics they adopted in the previous unsuccessful attacks.

We say with full confidence that Almighty God continues to be with us and we are fully confident that, with our great people and valiant army, their future attempts will be foiled and defeated with greater enthusiasm and organization than those which our brave army foiled previously. If the Iranian regime wages more battles, they will be decisive in Iraq's favor, the rapid decline of the Tehran regime will begin and its evil designs and hopes will be foiled forever with God's help.

SYRIA, IRAN ACCUSED OF 1 AUGUST CAR BOMBING

JN071227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) -- An Interior Ministry source has revealed that the Damascus and Tehran regimes were involved in the car-bomb explosion in front of the Planning Ministry's information office last Sunday.

In a statement to INA, the source said the treacherous act took place at the instigation of the agent Syrian regime and the rancorous Iranian regime.

It has been irrefutably proved that the criminal who carried out this operation had been trained in Syria for this criminal act and had been supplied with all the necessary equipment for this crime after he entered Iran, where he received his instructions.

The Interior Ministry source stated that the criminal who carried out this operation was a prominent member of the Ad-Da'wah Party, which is deeply involved in the quagmire of rancor and treason.

UNITED NATIONS ASKED TO INCLUDE WAR ON AGENDA

JN050923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, 5 Aug (INA) -- It has been announced at UN headquarters that the Iraqi Government has requested that the problem of the Iraq-Iran war be included on the agenda of the General Assembly's ordinary session for 1982.

An official spokesman of the international organization last night said the details of the Iraqi request are being discussed.

It is noteworthy that the UN Security Council issued a resolution on 12 June stressing the need to end the war between Iraq and Iran. It also entrusted its chairman to carry out consultations with the two countries to implement the resolution.

YAR, PDRY ENVOYS LEAVE BAGHDAD AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

JN080938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Aug (INA) -- A joint Yemeni delegation representing YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad ended a 2-day visit to Iraq yesterday evening.

The delegation comprising Hasan al-Lawzi, YAR minister of information and culture, and 'Abd al-Wahid Fari', head of the Arab Department at the PDRY Foreign Ministry, held talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi on preparations to convene an Arab summit and developments of the situation in the Arab arena.

Al-Lawzi praised Iraq's positive stand when it stressed the importance of convening a summit and he expressed the two fraternal countries' understanding of Iraq's pan-Arab and principled stand in its dealing with all issues, particularly those that are of interest to our Arab nation. He stressed that the Yemeni peoples in the two parts of Yemen are fully confident that Iraq -- its commanders and people -- will continue to adopt advanced pan-Arab stands that cannot be changed by any acts of aggression. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit would deal with all issues with a unified Arab stand to serve the Arab nation's objectives.

IBRAHIM RECEIVES VIETNAMESE VICE MINISTER, LETTER

JN071916 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has received a letter addressed to President Saddam Husayn from Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The letter was delivered by Vo Dong Giang, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and special envoy of the Vietnamese chairman of the Council of State, who met with 'Izzat Ibrahim this evening. Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi attended the meeting. The envoy conveyed greetings from the Vietnamese chairman of the Council of State to President Saddam Husayn and expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with Iraq toward the success of the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

'Izzat Ibrahim expressed his satisfaction with the friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam in the interest of the Palestinian people's struggle, the freedom movements in Southeast Asia and the Nonaligned Movement.

Departs 9 August

JN100825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA) -- Vo Dong Giang, vice minister of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Baghdad last night at the end of a brief visit to Iraq.

Giang said he conveyed to 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, a written message addressed to President Saddam Husayn from Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, dealing with the convening of the seventh nonaligned conference of heads of states or governments to be held in Baghdad next month.

Giang met with several Iraqi officials and discussed the means of consolidating bilateral relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI RETURNS FROM INDIA

JN091915 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, returned to Baghdad today.

During his brief visit to India, Dr Hammadi met with Mrs Gandhi and handed her a written message from President Saddam Husayn on Iraq's preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit that will be held in Baghdad next month.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 9 AUGUST

JN091920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived in Baghdad tonight. He was received by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

YUGOSLAVIA'S MIJATOVIC ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 9 AUG

JN092013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Yugoslav State Presidency, arrived in Baghdad tonight on a visit at the invitation of the Revolution Command Council [RCC].

He was received at the airport by Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; several ministers; and the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 802

JN061620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Communique No 802 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The proud Iraqi people's sons and brave armed forces, who have proved their absolute ability to protect the soil of the homeland during the last few days' battles, will continue their brave and just fighting in order to destroy all the wicked Khomeyni clique's attempts, God willing. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. An enemy force tried to attack one of our forward units in the central sector of the battlefield at 0500 today. Our vigilant and brave units confronted it and clashed with it in a fierce battle in which all types of weapons were used. Our units managed to destroy the attacking force and inflict large losses. Known enemy losses amounted to 134 killed; a large number of wounded and captured; and 5 tanks, 5 vehicles — 2 of which were loaded with personnel — and 1 large hardware stockpile destroyed.

2. Yesterday evening and today, the mean enemy artillery shelled residential areas in Basra and Khanaqin, wounding civilians and damaging houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 August 1982

Communique No 803

JN071640 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Communique No 803 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With faith and confidence in eventual victory over the forces of the miserable Khomeyni clique, and with strong zeal and enthusiasm, our valiant armed forces continued their operations at the front teaching the enemy new lessons in courage, valor and sacrifice. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Last night, our forces confronted an enemy force that attempted to approach our forward positions east of Basra, pounded it with various weapons and forced it to retreat leaving behind 52 dead; a number of wounded; a tank and various weapons and equipment destroyed.

2. One of our forward units used various weapons to pound an enemy infantry force that attempted to approach our forward positions in the central sector of the front this morning and forced it to retreat leaving behind 15 dead and a number of wounded.

It has been ascertained that as a result of its abortive attack against our units in this sector yesterday morning, the enemy lost 66 dead in addition to the figure mentioned in Communique No 802 issued last night.

3. Today, a formation of our daring air force intercepted two enemy planes that attempted to violate our airspace in the Basra sector, in the ensuing dogfight, an enemy plane was shot down and was seen falling in flames in Iranian territory. The other fled toward Iranian territory. Our planes returned safely to base. The rancorous Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra, Khanaqin and the village of Panjwin today.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1982

Communique No 804

JN081548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Aug (INA) — Iranian enemy losses during the activities carried out yesterday evening and today by the Iraqi Armed Forces in the operational theater amounted to eight killed and one tank and several infantry positions destroyed in the eastern sector of Basra. Communique No 804 issued by the Armed Forces General Command here this evening stressed that with their resoluteness and persistence and with the zealous Iraqi men's determination, the Iraqi forces will bury all the vicious Khomeyni clique's adventures and future attempts. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 804 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic armed forces, which confronted the Iranian enemy's desperate attempts against our chaste land and proud people right from the beginning and which waged the fiercest battles against the enemy, inflicted huge losses on it in equipment and lives and prevented it from achieving its evil desires and racist aims, will remain, God willing, strong and capable. With their resoluteness, persistence and with the zealous Iraqi men's determination, the Iraqi forces will bury all the vicious Khomeyni clique's adventures and future attempts. The known enemy losses during the activities carried out by our units in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. Five were killed and others were wounded in the central sector of the battlefield.

2. Three were killed and one tank and several infantry positions were destroyed in the Basra sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 August 1982

Communique No 805

JN091532 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) -- Iraqi forces have destroyed two large Iranian naval targets in the Khowr-e Musa area, they were seen sinking ablaze. An Armed Forces General Command communique issued here this evening said Iranian enemy artillery shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and the village of Zurbatiyah today causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communuque No 805 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the mericful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces daily score new victories over the racist Iranian enemy, inflicting further losses on it in life and equipment. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. One of our units sighted and opened fire on an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions in the Basra sector, killing two, destroying three vehicles and capturing one 106-mm gun.

2. Two large enemy naval targets were destroyed in the Khowr-e Musa area at 1300 today. They were seen sinking ablaze. Soon afterward, the enemy alerted its forces in an attempt to rescue what remained after the destruction of the two targets. However, the enemy attempts failed completely.

3. The vicious Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and the village of Zurbatiyah, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 August 1982

REPORTAGE ON HAMMADI ACTIVITIES IN NEW DELHI

For Delhi radio and Baghdad INA reportage on Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's 2-day visit to India, during which he held meetings with Indian leaders and delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to Indian Foreign Minister Indira Gandhi, see page E 1 of the 10 August South Asia DAILY REPORT.

JORDANIAN EMBASSY IN DAMASCUS ATTACKED 9 AUGUST

JN091424 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus -- The Jordanian Embassy in Damascus was attacked at 1130 today. Several demonstrators stormed the embassy building, tore up the Jordanian flag, smashed windows and destroyed a large part of the embassy furniture. Syrian security sources arrived at the scene 15 minutes after the incident and after the demonstrators had left the embassy.

This incident takes place at a time when voices are being raised calling for unity of Arab ranks and efforts are being exerted to overcome marginal differences for the sake of supreme Arab objectives that are being threatened as a result of the escalation of external aggression against them and as demonstrated by the reality of Arab impotence in confronting the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the siege against Palestinian fighters in west Beirut. It is well known to all that no demonstration can be held in Syria unless the Syrian authorities authorize it.

The Jordanian Foreign Ministry summoned the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman this afternoon. The Foreign Ministry secretary general handed him a memorandum of protest denouncing this attack against the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus. JNA has learned the memorandum holds the Syrian Government fully responsible for this incident and asks it to carry out a complete investigation and to punish its perpetrators.

Radio Commentary

JN091705 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The prime minister announced yesterday that Jordan is exerting all its efforts to convene an Arab summit conference to discuss the problems facing the Arab nation and the new peripheral problems that stand in the way of Arab solidarity and hamper the achievement of supreme Arab interests. The prime minister stressed unequivocably Jordan's readiness to rise above differences and to overcome all obstacles for the sake of Arab interests. By adopting this course out of its concern for Arab interests, Jordan realizes the Arab nation needs to deal with problems that hamper Arab capability and solidarity on more than one level and obstruct pan-Arab capability from carrying out its confrontation of all provocations directed against the Arab region.

Only one day after the prime minister's statement, the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus was attacked when demonstrations, prepared by the Syrian regime, took place. It seems this regime is afraid of any relaxation in Arab relations. We know that no demonstrations in Syria can take place if they are not approved by the Syrian regime and blessed by it. This shows that the Syrian regime clearly rejects any positive move in the Arab arena and that this regime is bent on retaining the differences in the Arab arena and on aborting any course that seeks to deal with Arab differences and obtain the minimum of Arab capability in confronting the Zionist provocations in the Lebanese and Arab arenas.

Today's demonstrations against the Jordanian Embassy carry the stamp of the Syrian regime and its insistence on burying Arab action and legalizing Arab impotence. What has taken place at the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus is an indication of the mentality and course of those who are ruling in Damascus. What we announced yesterday reflects Jordan's desire to overcome the painful Arab reality and its wounds. What pains us is that the Syrian stand has been repeated with more than one Arab party, which makes us wonder: Why do the rulers in Damascus insist on legalizing Arab impotence? They insist on legalizing Arab fragmentation and dismemberment because this serves their objectives, which are far different from Arab interests.

NCC ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON SITUATION

JN091734 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The National Consultative Council [NCC] issued a statement today in which it highly evaluated His Majesty King Husayn's stand in support of the Arab brothers when exposed to any foreign aggression. The NCC supported all his majesty's steps aimed at developing our country and advocating our causes. It praised his majesty's efforts to consolidate Arab solidarity against the brutal Israeli aggression.

The NCC statement stresses that the Palestinian cause is the Arab nation's basic issue and that the disruption of Arab ranks is one of the reasons for this nation's weakness that has given the enemy a chance to implement its plan in Lebanon. The council praised the sacrifices of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, who wrote with their blood and determination the most splendid epics of heroism and sacrifice in the face of the Zionist war machine.

The statement says the fierce battle being waged by the Palestinian and Lebanese people against the brutal Zionist aggression on Lebanon and the intensive diplomatic efforts being exerted by the Americans in the service of the Zionist scheme in Lebanon and in the Arab region in general to remove the Palestinians from Lebanon and divest them of their strength and ability to fight in order to peddle the whole plot necessitated holding an emergency NCC session yesterday morning, Sunday, to discuss these issues and express the opinions of the Jordanian Arab people about them.

In its statement, the NCC calls for holding an urgent Arab summit conference to study the situation of the Arabs and their causes and to adopt steps enabling them to confront dangers and enemies so that land and rights will be preserved, the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples may avert the genocidal plans and the Arabs will maintain their ability to undertake joint action.

The NCC statement highly evaluates the sacrifices of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who are confronting the enemies with manliness and heroism. It greets these heroes in the name of the Jordanian people. The statement adds: The NCC, while denouncing and condemning the Zionist aggression, considers the United States an active partner in every aggression committed by the Zionists against Arab land and Arab people. The NCC denounces and condemns this U.S. role.

The statement calls on Arab governments to reconsider their relations with the United States in particular in light of its constant role in supporting the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. It also calls on Arab governments to reconsider their relations with other states and peoples on the basis of their stands toward the Palestinian Arab cause.

The NCC announced its support for His Majesty King Husayn's decision to form the popular army from every citizen in every city, village and camp who is capable of carrying arms so that this army will be a strong and effective reserve force for our army in carrying out the holy duty of defending the homeland's soil and honor. The NCC denounced and condemned all attempts to disrupt or endanger the unity of the people in Jordan. It also rejected the Zionist enemy's calls and plots that try to find an alternative homeland for the Palestinian people, who know their land and homeland is Palestine, to which they accept no alternative.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With King Husayn

NC081015 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, Aug 8 (AFP) -- King Husayn of Jordan has had talks with a Soviet parliamentary delegation, at which he accused Israel of seeking "to exterminate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples" in Lebanon, an official source here said. King Husayn also called last night for international efforts "at all levels to end the Israeli aggression," and expressed appreciation for Soviet support of Arab causes, the sources said.

He reaffirmed Arab demands for an Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland, according to the source.

Soviet delegation head Ivan Kebim, a vice-president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, praised Jordan's leading role in the Arab community, the source said.

Meets With Mudar Badran

JN081520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 8 Aug (PETRA) -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today the Soviet parliamentary delegation under Ivan Gustavovich Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium. The meeting was attended by Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni.

The prime minister and delegation members exchanged views on the Middle East situation, the threats posed by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and bilateral relations. Badran asserted that the establishment of peace in the region can be realized only by finding a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian problem. He stressed that the Lebanese problem should not be separated from the Palestinian problem and that both must be linked with the just and comprehensive solution.

The prime minister expressed his appreciation for the USSR's position in supporting just Arab rights. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed his country's appreciation of Jordan's stand and stressed the USSR's desire to develop and strengthen its relations with Jordan.

Departs 9 August

JN092153 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Jordanian and USSR sides have expressed their deep apprehension over the dangerous situation in Lebanon and firmly condemned the bestial Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory. In a statement issued this evening at the end of the USSR parliamentary delegation's visit to Jordan, the two sides denounced the inhuman practices of the invading Israeli forces in Lebanon, practices of killing women, children and old people, destroying institutes, religious shrines, hospitals and embassies, looting and committing horrible acts against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The two sides stressed that these acts constitute flagrant violations of the UN Charter, Geneva accords and other international norms and laws.

The two sides confirmed that the bloodshed in Lebanon, the destruction of cities and villages, the cutting of water and power and the food and medical blockade on Beirut are direct results of the Camp David agreements and the fragmentation of Arab ranks.

The statement adds that what Israel is doing in Lebanon and in the rest of the occupied Arab territories such as building settlements, confiscating land, the annexing the Golan Heights, deporting the Hebron and Halhul mayors and dissolving municipal councils in West Bank and Gaza Strip cities are all taking place within the sight and hearing of the U.S. administration, which is offering its support and air, naval and land weapons to Israel, strongly indicating that this administration endorses and agrees to Israel's aggressive criminal acts.

The statement underlined the necessity to immediately end the Israeli aggression, withdraw the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory in accordance with UN [General Assembly] and Security Council resolutions and maintain Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

The two sides urged the Arabs to cooperate among themselves and to further bolster their solidarity to face and confront all the Zionist and colonialist designs threatening the entire region and the Arab future.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the cordial and growing relations between the USSR and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and between the parliaments of the two friendly countries. They voiced their desire to further promote these relations in all spheres to gain more fruitful results and, consequently, to serve the prosperity of the two friendly countries and peoples.

The USSR parliamentary delegation expressed deep gratitude for and appreciation of His Majesty King Husayn and delight at the progress, development and prosperity in all fields it has seen. The USSR parliamentary delegation led by Ivan Gustavovich Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Amman today following a 4-day visit to Jordan during which the members of the delegation met with King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and other senior state officials.

LEADERS, HABIB DISCUSS MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC091306 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] This morning a meeting was held in B'abda Palace under the chairmanship of President Sarkis and in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The discussion concentrated on current developments particularly the topic of bringing the multinational force to Beirut.

At 1130 [0930 GMT], they were joined by Ambassador Philip Habib and the assisting U.S. group. Habib left the Presidential Palace at 1245 without making any statement.

At 1300 President Sarkis summoned Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri. The meeting was also attended by Brig Gen Nabil Quraytim, the head of the Lebanese side to the Lebanese-Palestinian military committee.

Later, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The talks are now complete and Ambassador Philip Habib is today preparing his integrated plan so as to be final and capable of implementation. On our side, Al-Wazzan said, we reviewed the details of the implementation operation and we have met with the army commander and the secretary general of the Higher Defense Council for consultations and for defining the bases of cooperation with the multinational force. He added: Matters are proceeding for the better and we hope the implementation measures will be achieved according to plan.

VOL OUTLINES HABIB'S BEIRUT SETTLEMENT PLAN

NC091905 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Will peace be established out of the barrel of a gun? Such a question imposes itself today more than at any time in the past in view of the information leaked about progress in the negotiations and in view of the military actions taking place on the ground.

What are the broad lines of the situation in this war? Israeli warplanes have bombed the Palestinian positions in an arc extending from the airport circle to the Kuwaiti Embassy circle in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', including the sports stadium, the Arab University, Spinneys and Al-Fakihani. Israeli artillery and warships have resumed shelling within this arc: Qasqas, Hamad Street, Ard Jallul, Shatila, Spinneys and Bi'r Hassan.

At 1905 [1705 GMT], Palestine Liberation Army members fired a new type of rocket at the Al-Hazimiyah area.

Now we will ponder Philip Habib's plan. There are reports that the plan has been completed. What remains are three basic issues: the signature of Yasir 'Arafat; official namelists of the fighters who must depart; and the timing of this departure. The plan has been conveyed to Prime Minister al-Wazzan, who will hand it over to 'Arafat. A meeting is scheduled to take place between Al-Wazzan and 'Arafat tonight.

The broad outline of Habib's plan consists of 10 items:

1. A period of 12 days [for withdrawal] starting with "D" day, which, according to the terms, will be the date for receiving the final namelist.

2. Details of the namelists, the offices and those responsible for them, and the number of the commands and fighters.

3. The sea and land exit routes.

4. The modes of conveyance -- French commercial vessels and vehicles to be supplied by the Lebanese state.

5. The eviction of the Syrians from Beirut.

6. The arrival of the multinational force immediately after the departure of the Palestinians.

7. The international force will consist of 1,200 to 1,600 persons. The first half of the force will be French. French soldiers, numbering 350, are now ready and they will be followed by 350 others. The Italian contingent will consist of 300 persons and the remainder will be Americans.

8. The Palestinians will depart from Beirut port. The military beach has been ruled out.

9. The jurisdiction of the international force, its number, participation in it and its task will be defined by the Lebanese Government.

10. On the 16th day of the deployment of the international force, the Lebanese Army will be deployed.

Other information added to Habib's plan is connected with it in one way or the other.

The weapons of the Palestinians will remain in Lebanon, but the Palestinians will be permitted to take their personal weapons with them. We point out here that the Palestinians have started to distribute heavy weapons to the parties.

Syria has three conditions: a written application by 'Arafat to President al-Asad; the departure of the Syrians and Palestinians will not be simultaneous; and acceptance of the [Palestinian] leaders and 1,000 fighters.

The Jordanian stand is now known -- it will accept those who carry Jordanian identity cards in addition to the Badr forces, numbering 250 fighters.

Egypt will not accept any fighters if the PLO is not given a political price.

Regarding all this, 'Arafat says: If nobody accepts us, then we will go to Iraq, and this will embarrass Syria, or to both parts of Yemen, and this will embarrass Saudi Arabia.

Monte Carlo Report

JN091902 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo radio correspondent in Beirut George Bashir -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] There is still a feverish race between the political and military solutions to the issue of Beirut and the crisis of the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon. In the maze of local, regional and international bets in this race, U.S. envoy Philip Habib today completed the proposed U.S. draft solution and handed copies of it to the Lebanese, Palestinian -- via Lebanon -- and Israeli sides.

U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib today communicated to the Lebanese Government what is called an integrated plan and handed a copy of it to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to be conveyed to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for signing.

The ready and complete U.S. plan, as reported by informed sources, deals with a political solution and the talks held on it. It also deals with the opinions of the various sides about its provisions, which have been shrouded in secrecy. However, it has been leaked that the plan includes the stages, methods and sides to implementation. The implementation period is 2 weeks, to begin as soon as the lists of the names of those who will leave Beirut are received and after the Palestinian side's approval and Yasir 'Arafat's signature are obtained. The namelists include the number of offices, commands and fighters. The majority will leave by sea except those who choose to leave for Syria via land. There are about 9,000 elements, including the leaders, in addition to the Syrian elements in Beirut.

Apparently there is the condition that the departure of Syrian military men from Beirut should coincide with the departure of the Palestinian armed elements. The multinational force will arrive immediately after the departure of the Palestinian and Syrians from west Beirut. The multinational force will consist of about 1,600 officers and soldiers. These include 900 Frenchmen, half of whom are already to move at once; 300 Italians; and the rest Americans. The Palestinian side stipulated that the American soldiers' entry should come in the last stage. The evacuees will take with them their light personal weapons and some medium weapons.

I have learned from informed sources that the Syrian side stipulated that Yasir 'Arafat should send Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad an official request for the Palestinians' entry into Syria. It has been reported that the cable Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sent to the Syrian president today did not contain the required text. Syria refuses to discuss the idea that the departure of the Syrian military units from Beirut should coincide with the departure of the Palestinian units. Syria has informed those concerned that it will accept on its territory the [Palestinian] leaders and about 1,000 Palestinian elements. The Jordanian side informed the negotiators that it will accept in Jordan all unconvicted Jordanian nationals including the Badr unit, which consists of about 250 elements. The Egyptian side refused to accept any Palestinian in Egypt unless the PLO is given political recompense and unless a direct dialogue begins between the United States and the PLO.

I have also learned from informed sources that the Palestinian side will decide to leave for Iraq and North and South Yemen if the Syrian and Egyptian stands do not change. The Palestinian heavy weapons to be left behind in Beirut will remain in places and may be distributed to the parties of the National Movement. However, these weapons will eventually go to the Lebanese Army.

The Palestinian side also stipulated that units of the Lebanese Army which take part in the multinational force should be under the command of the Lebanese Interior Ministry and not the army headquarters. The armed Palestinians' departure will take place from Beirut harbor instead of the military beach where the evacuees' identity cards and names will be examined. The departure will be aboard French commercial vessels guarded by French and U.S. fleet vessels. Those leaving via land will do so on buses at the expense of the Lebanese state. The departure will take place within 15 days.

The multinational force will begin to enter Beirut 8 days after the beginning of [the PLO] departure. The multinational force should end its mission in Lebanon within 15 days. The force will be under the command of the state which has the largest number of participant soldiers. This means the command will be French. The powers, tasks and participant states of this force will be defined by a decision adopted by the Lebanese Cabinet. In this case Lebanon will neither ask for the formation of this force nor define its tasks except after the negotiating U.S. side obtains the Palestinian and Israeli sides' advance approval and signature on the U.S. plan, in addition to obtaining a complete U.S. guarantee. I have learned that Prime Minister al-Wazzan was entrusted with the task of obtaining Yasir 'Arafat's signature to the abovementioned proposals.

PLO WANTS 48 HOURS TO STUDY HABIB PLAN

NC092005 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan tonight handed the Palestinian command the text of Philip Habib's plan on settling the crisis in west Beirut. It has been reported that the Palestinian side has asked for 48 hours to study the plan. The Palestinian leaders will hold a meeting at midnight today for this purpose.

AL-WAZZAN MEETS 'ARAFAT, DENIES RECEIVING PLAN

NC092149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Following his meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat tonight, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said the discussions covered all the topics. He denied he had received a plan from Habib, saying: I have been surprised by the publication of such a plan. I have not received any plan.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan, however, told his visitors later that he preferred that the matter should remain secret so as not to create any obstacles. He disclosed that there were existing difficulties, saying he is trying to overcome them.

REQUEST FOR OUTSIDE FORCE AWAITS CABINET MEETING

NC100640 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] On the political level, most sources, especially those acquainted with the progress of the negotiations, stress that the points of the political solution have been completed and are about to become an integrated unit on paper, expressing the attitude of the negotiators and those who will take part in its implementation, including the states providing the forces to supervise the implementation of the solution.

In this framework, a military meeting was held yesterday. It was attended by Lebanese, U.S., French and Italian officers who resumed their discussion of the question of the arrival of the multinational forces. It has been learned that the Lebanese authorities' request for these forces might be postponed until tomorrow, the day the Cabinet meets. Some sources said the ministers have authorized President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to submit the application in this regard. They might summon the ambassadors of the states concerned for this purpose.

The same sources note that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has not yet received a final answer to the plan he presented to Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

PALESTINIAN EVACUATION TO BEGIN 12 AUG

NC100720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Informed political sources in Beirut have stated that the first batch of Palestinian fedayeen will leave from Beirut port this Thursday [12 August].

SYRIANS GIVE HEAVY WEAPONS TO AL-MURABITUN

NC091937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] According to security reports tonight, the Syrian forces in the western area of the capital are handing over their heavy weapons, particularly the tanks, to the Al-Murabitin organization [Independent Nasirite Movement]. The sources add that Syrian soldiers are joining Fatah under the influence of material enticements.

VOP WARNS MEDIA AGAINST PHALANGIST RADIO 'LIES'

NC100620 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] A responsible information source in the Palestinian Revolution has warned the Lebanese, Arab and international information media against the false reports fabricated by the Phalangist radio, attributing them to the Palestinian News Agency.

The Phalangist radio yesterday afternoon broadcast a report about a wide-scale Israeli landing operation along the coast of west Beirut. The radio said WAFA had confirmed the report.

The information source said: We draw the attention of foreign correspondents, journalists and the Lebanese, Arab and foreign information media not to pay attention to the Phalangist radio, which generally resorts to lies in its news. WAFA has its own methods of reaching correspondents and journalists as well as Arab and foreign information media in disseminating its news.

CHRISTIAN LEAGUES: INVASION ONLY OPTION

PM091051 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Union of Christian Leagues General Secretary Habib Afram interviewed by Thomas With in Copenhagen -- date not given]

[Text] "The 800,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon must leave the country. They disturb the balance between the Christian and Muslim sections of the population. The Palestinians must be dispersed to other countries when the war is over and the PLO, Syrians and Israelis have withdrawn their troops from Lebanon."

This was said by Habib Afram, general secretary of the Union of Christian Leagues in Lebanon, which represents 80-90 percent of the Christian population. At present he is in Denmark to present the Christians' view of the war and of Lebanon's future.

Up to 1975 the Christian and Muslim groups in the population were more or less of equal size. But the large numbers of Palestinian refugees upset this balance. That is why the majority of the Palestinians must leave Lebanon 2 years after the war, in Afram's view.

"This is a necessary requirement, if Lebanon is to be preserved as the only country in the Middle East where Christians can live in peace and security. Since as far back as the seventh century, when the Muslims spread out over the Middle East, Lebanon has been the only refuge for Christians. When the French came to the end of their mandate in the area in 1945, we were given a free democratic state, a noncensored press, a market economy and a thriving banking industry -- where Christians and Muslims lived peacefully side by side.

"Our goal is not to establish a Christian state in the same ways as Israel has been a proclaimed a Jewish state. We also want peace and security for the Muslim population," Afram said.

He also said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is the only solution to the civil war, which he said is due to foreign interference.

Initially the Muslim population welcomed the PLO and the Syrians, but now the majority have changed their minds. The war has cost 100,000 lives, for which the PLO and the Syrians are chiefly responsible, Afram said, mentioning the PLO's destruction of the town of ad-Damur and the Syrians' 100-day siege of Zahlah.

"Throughout the war of the last 7 years we have been given support by Israeli advisers, but we did not know that the invasion was coming and we have not taken part in the hostilities of the last 50 days. War is war and will always lead to the loss of human life, but the invasion is the only way to reestablish Lebanon's independence," Afram said.

He envisages the new Lebanon as a sort of federal state with a strong central government, which will be responsible for foreign affairs -- including the recognition of Israel. In return the individual characteristics of the Christians and Muslims will be respected. In the past the government has tried too much to obliterate the differences between the two groups in the population, but this created conflicts, Afram said.

Of the Western world's attitude toward Lebanon, he said:

"In the West people think too much about economic interests -- that is, consideration for the oil nations. But the West should take note that we subscribe to the same political principles and have the same Christian outlook as the Western world," Afram said.

Habib Afram will continue his journey to the other Scandinavian countries and to the United States and Canada.

HADDAD ON FREE LEBANON ARMY, PHALANGIST RELATIONS

NC100817 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad has made the following statement to the Voice of Hope radio correspondent:

1. Many of the towns and villages for which drinking water comes from Nab' at-Tasah in the An-Nabatiyah district are still without water. When the reason for this was investigated, it was learned that most of the water coming from the Nab' at-Tasah project is going to waste in the sewers of the An-Nabatiyah township. The reason for this the fact that constructor Malik Sa'd from Juniyah was contracted to build a new water supply network in An-Nabatiyah. He carried out a small part of it and diverted the water to it claiming his contract was completed; this resulted in the water being lost. Moreover, the head of the Nab' at-Tasah water board, Samir Farshukh, has done nothing. Therefore, we draw the attention of the water and electricity resources minister to this urgent, vital problem and request him to entrust a technical investigation committee with the task of tackling the matter as soon as possible.

2. The Public Works Department in the south has started to repair the roads and is thanked for this. However, it has been noticed that no repairs have been started on the main roads in the An-Nabatiyah and Hasbayya districts although we know there is asphalt allocated for both areas. This prompts us to believe that this asphalt is being sold to others instead of being used for the roads. Thus, we ask the Public Works Department officials to send inspectors to look into this matter and to take the appropriate measures against the contraveners. Furthermore, we ask the same officials to tighten supervision in the future so as to forestall any tampering or theft.

3. There are rumors here and there that there is a dispute between the Free Lebanon Army and the Phalangist forces that are in the south, particularly in the Sidon region. In reply to these rumors we affirm to everyone that there was not, and will not be, the least dispute between the Free Lebanon Army and the Phalangist forces in the south or elsewhere. However, there are some complaints from the inhabitants only to the effect that the Phalangist forces are compelling them to undergo training and join their ranks. This matter does not concern us in the least because the Free Lebanon Army is interested in the external security against only the swindlers [Palestinians] and their accomplices. The Free Lebanon Army, which includes members of the Phalangists, Liberals, Guards of the Cedars, Amal movement as well as followers of As'ad, Khalil, Yazbik, Junblatt and others, cannot possibly operate against the Phalangist forces. However, it does not consider it as shameful if the Phalangists succeed in making all the Lebanese Phalangists. Maybe if the Lebanese become one party, they will be able to guarantee the future and independence of Lebanon forever, particularly since the experiment of the one-party has succeeded in many countries of the world and may succeed in Lebanon. We support every solution or experiment that serves the interest of the country.

AL-AS'AD ON REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTIONS

NC061908 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Ambassador Philip Habib this evening continued his contacts concerning the new situation. At 1730 [1530 GMT], he visited Speaker [Kamil] al-'As'ad at his residence in Al-Hazimiyah. They both reviewed developments. Barrett attended the meeting. The meeting took place at the request of the speaker, who stated afterward: I asked the U.S. envoy to take measures regarding the following: 1) the lifting of the economic siege on west Beirut; 2) the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the area around the parliament; and 3) the turnover of the approaches leading to the parliament to the Lebanese legitimate forces. Speaker al-As'ad added: These measures, in our view, are the minimum requirement for exercising the national responsibility of holding the [presidential] elections.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION 9 AUG

JN091653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Palestinian Arab masses have expressed their condemnation of and wrath at U.S. stands backing the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They also have condemned the defeatism of some Arabs. This came during a massive march consisting of thousands of the Palestinian Arab people. The march, which was called for by the Palestinian organizations this morning, started in front of the PLO office in Damascus and passed through the main streets of the city. It was led by representatives of Palestinian popular organizations.

The demonstrators raised slogans condemning the United States and its stands, as well as the defeatism of some reactionary Arab regimes, as hostile to the Arab nation. The demonstrators also raised placards saying: No U.S. embassies on Arab land; Revolutionary Beirut will not kneel; and The steadfastness of the Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese fighters in Beirut embodies the Arab nation's integrity.

The Palestinian popular organizations participating in the march sent a memorandum to U.S. President Reagan reiterating that the Palestinian Arab people rally firmly around the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in order to achieve their inalienable rights, particularly those of repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their own independent national state. The memorandum appealed to the American people who have stood against the war in Lebanon to stand against the war of genocide Israel is waging using U.S.-made weapons.

The Palestinian masses asserted that there will be no peace if our people do not achieve their own just peace. They added that our Palestinian people who are standing steadfast in Lebanon will continue their just struggle until they have achieved their just objectives.

Monte Carlo Report

JN091806 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1735 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Louis Faris on 9 August -- live or recorded]

[Text] The streets of Damascus today were the stage of a Palestinian march supporting the PLO and condemning the Israeli invasion and Arab defeatism. The demonstrators raised placards saying: No U.S. embassies in the Arab world; Revolutionary Beirut will not kneel; and many similar slogans.

Hundreds of Palestinian demonstrators gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy and handed over a memorandum addressed to President Ronald Reagan. The memorandum called for stopping the carnage and stressed the Palestinian people's allegiance to the PLO. An argument took place between the demonstrators and the Americans, who tried to refuse the memorandum. Then the demonstrators threw some stones at the embassy's windows, which forced Syrian security men to disperse the demonstrators to protect the embassy's diplomatic immunity. The demonstrators gathered in front of the Saudi Embassy and later in front of the Jordanian Embassy. The three embassies are located on Abu Rummanah Street.

Some of the demonstrators attempted to occupy the Jordanian Embassy and succeeded in entering the building. Then they tore the Jordanian flag. Syrian security men were forced to act again and expelled the demonstrators from the building. The embassy's furniture was destroyed in addition to other material losses.

CABINET SEES NEED TO 'MOBILIZE CAPABILITIES'

JN091718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. Speaking at the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm reviewed recent developments and the situation in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon as well as the outcome of the two Yemeni leaders' visit to Damascus. He outlined Syria's stance on different Arab and international contacts and its firm determination to defend the Palestinian cause and Lebanon. He also reconfirmed Syria's determination to further deepen its confrontation of new designs.

The Council of Ministers then reviewed the situation in Lebanon and the various Arab and international contacts in this regard.

The council underlined the need to further continue the massing and mobilization of various popular and financial capabilities in the country so Syria can shoulder its pan-Arab duty and remain an example of struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, particularly at a time when many Arabs are absent from the battle of all the Arabs.

KHADDAM RECEIVES FRENCH MILITARY ENVOY 9 AUGUST

JN091941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Gen George (Bois), the French Government's envoy, at 1930 today. The meeting was attended by Henri Jean Servant, French ambassador in Damascus, and the director of West European affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

They discussed the current international state of affairs in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and bilateral relations.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR TRIPOLI WITH MESSAGE 10 AUG

JN100910 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 Aug (SANA) -- Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus for Tripoli this morning carrying a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

CABIENT AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO HABIB PLAN

TA101156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1147 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago. The ministers have emerged from the meeting and we have already learned that the Cabinet has agreed in principle to Habib's plan for evacuating the terrorists through political means. The Cabinet has introduced several changes in the plan, on which we will still report. However, in principle Israel accepts the U.S. plan for the evacuation of the terrorists. Upon emerging from the meeting, one minister told us that the problem of the entry of the multinational force is no longer as much a problem as it had been until a few days ago and that it can be solved. Israel believes that the main problem is the countries of destination, whether the United States will succeed in finding countries to take in all the terrorists. However, we must repeat: The Cabinet accepted Habib's plan for the evacuation of the terrorists and maybe now the way has opened toward an agreement on the solution of the problem.

In the meeting, the prime minister submitted the following announcement regarding the murder in Paris. The prime minister said: The murderous crime committed in the heart of Paris yesterday is the result of the horrendous talk about Oradour-Sur-Glane [village in France where the Nazis perpetrated crimes during World War II] and the anti-Israeli incitement in the French press and media. Again the call of death to the Jews was heard in the streets of Paris, as had been heard during the days of the Dreyfuss affair. The prime minister went on to say: I am honored to be the prime minister of the democratic state of Israel. However, first and foremost, I am a Jew. If the French authorities do not prevent the neo-Nazi phenomenon of murdering Jews only because they are Jews, as a Jew I will not hesitate to call on the young members of our people living in France to actively defend their own lives and human respect. These were the prime minister's remarks at the Cabinet session today in the wake of the murder in Paris.

Again, to sum up: The Cabinet accepted Philip Habib's plan for the evacuation of the terorists from Beirut.

Cabinet Resolution

TA101210 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1159 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Cabinet secretary reads the Cabinet's resolution of 10 August -- live]

[Text] The Israeli Government today discussed the document referring to the ouster of all terrorists and Syrians from Beirut and Lebanon. The government in principle favors this document, but it has proposals for various amendments -- both substantive and textual -- which have been transmitted to Ambassador Habib. A precondition for any decision on the contents of the document is that the Israeli Government receive very soon a full list of the target countries prepared to accept the terrorists in a figure that totally corresponds with the number of terrorists in Beirut.

At today's Cabinet session, the prime minister made the following statement on the crime committed in Paris yesterday: The murderous crime committed yesterday in the heart of Paris is the outcome of the shocking talk about Oradour-sur-Glane and of the anti-Israeli propaganda that is tantamount to anti-Jewish incitement, in both the French press and the broadcast media. One can once again hear throughout the streets of Paris the call: Death to the Jews -- as it could be heard in the times of the Dreyfuss affair.

I have the honor of being the prime minister of democratic Israel, the prime minister said, but first of all and above and beyond all else, I am a Jew. If the French authorities do not put an end to the neo-Nazi phenomenon of the murder of Jews merely because they are Jews, I will, as a Jew, not hesitate to call on the younger generation of our people living in France to actively defend the lives of the Jews and their human dignity.

That is all. I will proceed to read the statement in English. [Meridor's reading of the English version is voiced over by explanations in Hebrew by the Tel Aviv IDF radio correspondent]

BEGIN TO ALLOW MORE TIME TO FIND REFUGE FOR PLO

TA091312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister announced that Israel will give Philip Habib more time to find countries that will agree to receive the terrorists but that this period of grace will be limited. Begin spoke with the members of the spokesman's association in Jerusalem. He attacked the Arab countries for their unwillingness to absorb the terrorists noting that the world is not expressing wonder at this behavior of the Arabs.

Menahem Begin reacted to remarks by the Australian prime minister according to whom Israel is behaving foolishly in Lebanon. The Australian prime minister is undoubtedly wise, Begin said. He suggested that the Australian prime minister come to Lebanon and see for himself and then he will speak differently. The prime minister emphasized that representatives of professional unions from the United States visited Lebanon and later expressed full support for Israel unlike the Labor Party in a different country which is unprepared to unreservedly support Operation Peace for Galilee.

In answer to claims of information blunders, Begin said no information will be to any avail since the problem we are dealing with is the hatred of Israel and anti-Semitism.

'SOURCES' CANNOT EXPLAIN 'ARAFAT'S DELAY REQUEST

TA100913 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Jerusalem has no precise explanation for Yasir 'Arafat's request for a 48-hour delay in signing the agreement. Sources in Jerusalem have estimated that 'Arafat will sign it for lack of any alternative. Israel will continue to encircle west Beirut and to exert pressure on the terrorists until they leave.

A senior political source in Jerusalem said this morning that barring last-minute surprises, Israel will find itself on the verge of completing the "Peace for Galilee" war and on the brink of scoring a brilliant political achievement. At the same time, the source emphasized, we are only too experienced in noticing surprises by the terrorists -- which the not too distant past has taught us -- so that only upon the departure of the PLO personnel will we be able to rest assured that the agreement really works.

SHAMIR: MILITARY PRESSURE ON BEIRUT ESSENTIAL

TA091823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that the military pressure on Beirut was essential. If the IDF were to refrain from pressure, the terrorists would retract their willingness to be evacuated.

The foreign minister also stressed that there was a direct, close connection between the attempt to drive the terrorists out of Beirut and the defense on the 45-km line. As long as the PLO continues to stay in Beirut, the Lebanese state does not exist. The foreign minister added that the surrender by the PLO of Beirut might not destroy it as an organization, but it would turn into one of many terrorist organizations and could no longer enjoy the special status and power it has had in Lebanon to date. The foreign minister was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

LIKUD KNESSET MEMBERS CRITICIZE DEFENSE MINISTER

TA091531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Two Likud Knesset members criticized Minister Ari'el Sharon today. At a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Roni Milo called on the defense minister to deal with purely military matters and leave the policial negotiations to the prime minister and the foreign minister. Dror Zeigerman said it was inconceivable that Minister Sharon should have time to meet with movie actors and have no time for the committee.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON 'ARAFAT'S AIMS, EVACUATION

TA091923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, has said that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat wants, through the evacuation plan he has presented to Philip Habib, a situation in which most of the terrorists will remain in Beirut. At a meeting with correspondents on Arab affairs, the head of the Intelligence Branch revealed the details of the PLO evacuation plans. According to the plan, the first of the terrorists will leave Beirut the day after tomorrow, 11 August. This will be the Jordanian unit called the Badr force -- which includes 600 Jordanian terrorists with Jordanian passports which Jordan is prepared to accept. Three days after this, that is, at the end of the week, the terrorists who belong to the pro-Iraqi organizations will leave Beirut, and these are about 300 people. Between these two dates, the first units of the multinational force from France will enter Beirut and a few days later they will be joined by the U.S. units. One week after the departure of the first unit, the group supposed to go to Egypt will leave Beirut. This is the force called 'Ayn Jalut and it includes about 3,000 terrorists. One week later all the rest of the terrorists will leave overland for Syria. These are members of the pro-Syrian organizations, the Fatah organization and the two branches of the Palestinian Liberation Army that are in Beirut in the framework of the Syrian force.

The head of the IDF Intelligence Branch said all the other terrorists, the figures for whom reach 5,000, have no place to go. Major General Sagi thinks that 'Arafat knows that the last two stages of his plan, the departure of the force for Egypt and the departure of the other terrorists for Syria, are not practical because Damascus and Cairo do not want to accept them. His genuine intention, then, is to obtain the positioning of the multinational force in Beirut as a buffer between the terrorists and the IDF and then he will declare that he is prepared to leave, but he has nowhere to go. The intelligence chief said Israel has presented matters in this way to the United States.

As for the Syrians' position, the Intelligence Branch chief says Damascus does not want to find a solution to the problem of Beirut because this would lead to discussions about the evacuation of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. President al-Asad is even ready for another round of war in order to maintain the presence of his army in Lebanon. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a brought us the remarks by Major General Sagi.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS PARIS SHOOTING ATTACK

TA091504 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1455 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman has sharply condemned the criminal act of terrorism in Paris directed against Jews and Jewish objectives. The spokesman, Avi Pazner, noted that the anti-Israeli atmosphere prevailing in France since the beginning of Operation Peace for Galilee, especially in the media there, encourages extremist elements to strike against Israel and Jews.

BEGIN ALLOWS WEST BEIRUT HOSPITALS TO GET FUEL

TA100745 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday directed Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon to expedite fuel supplies to west Beirut hospitals.

According to unofficial reports, Begin told Sharon that it was vital for "humanitarian and for diplomatic reasons" that the hospitals get the fuel they urgently require to generate electricity.

Sharon tried to explain unsuccessfully to Begin that such a move would counter the aims of Israel's blockade and he also contended that the fuel would be stolen by the terrorists.

323 IDF SOLDIERS KILLED IN LEBANON TO DATE

TA080751 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Text] Since the beginning of the Peace for Galilee war about 2 months ago, 323 officers and soldiers have been killed in the fighting. In addition, 11 soldiers are reported missing and 3 soldiers are being held prisoner by the Syrians and the terrorists.

The number of casualties until 3 August, the day on which the IDF captured the Al-Awza'i refugee camp and penetrated the Museum area in west Beirut, was 304, including 85 officers of various ranks. The 19 soldiers and officers who were killed on Wednesday, 3 August [day and date as published], should be added to the former figure.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD TO PROTEST WAR IN LEBANON

TA072004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] A hunger strike to protest the war in Lebanon began this evening opposite the prime minister's office in Jeruslaem. The strikers call for ending the military operations in Beirut. The group, calling itself Male and Female Citizens Against the War in Lebanon, has split into various shifts and each shift will stage a 24-hour hunger strike.

Some 2,000 Jews and Arabs held a demonstration in Tel Aviv today against the war in Lebanon. The demonstration was organized by the Committee Against the War in Lebanon. It gathered at the tarmac in front of Mann auditorium and marched on Ibn Gvirol street. During the demonstration, slogans were voiced for the unconditional IDF withdrawal from Lebanon and for Israeli-Palestinian peace based on mutual recognition of the rights of both peoples. The demonstrators carried placards, among which the most outstanding slogan was: Enough of the war.

RESERVIST GROUP PROTESTS WAR, MINISTER SHARON

TA091224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The heads of the group called Soldiers Against Silence said they hastened to submit their petition -- including a partial list of signatures -- to the defense minister yesterday following the recent events in Beirut. At a news conference they convened in Jerusalem, the reservists said additional signatures have been received on top of the 2,000 they had collected so far. In the appeal they call on the defense minister to resign and ask that a national inquiry commission be set up to investigate the moves and decisions regarding the war.

HADDAD SEEKS IDF AID IN FORMING 'REGULAR ARMY'

TA080908 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] At the end of the week, the commander of the militia in southern Lebanon, Major Haddad, decided to change the character of his forces from a militia into a regular army. The army would include training bases, soldiers in regular service and reservists, professional military courses and ranks for officers and commanders.

Major Haddad appealed to the IDF commanders for help in organizing his army in an orderly manner and modeled on the IDF. It is still unclear whether the IDF will heed Haddad's request. It now remains to be seen how many soldiers Haddad will manage to enlist into his regular army from the villages and towns under his control. Responding to a question, Major Haddad said his plan came in the wake of the expansion of the area under his control and an increase in the number of operational and military missions his soldiers have to carry out.

HADDAD'S FORCE INVOLVED IN BEIRUT FIGHTING

TA090648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A force of tanks, armored personnel carriers and mortars belonging to Major Haddad's army took position alongside the IDF units encircling Beirut. Haddad's people demanded to take part in the campaign for freeing Beirut and the IDF granted their request. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht brings us the story of the Haddad force. Let us hear it:

[Begin recording] It is clear the IDF in Beirut manages very well without us, one of Haddad's officers says in answer to a question. However, do not forget, he hstens to add, that Beirut and not Marj 'Uyun is the capital of Free Lebanon. Therefore, it is important that we be there, next to the IDF soldiers, in the campaign to free our capital. [end recording]

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION SAYS DISTURBANCES DECREASE

TA061419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria has said that since the beginning of the war in Lebanon, the number of terrorist acts in the region has decreased. According to the administration, during both June and July there were 11 acts of terrorism compared with 13 attacks in May and 21 in April. The scope of breaches of peace in Judaea and Samaria has also decreased and the number of people hurt in them has dropped greatly.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR URGES RETURN TO NORMAL WORK

TA061147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj says that freezing municipal services to the residents of Judaea and Samaria is not a wise move and called on municipalities to resume normal work. The Bethlehem mayor was reacting to an announcement by the Arab professional unions in Jerusalem in which they claimed that his call on the municipalities to return to normal work deviates from the national consensus.

WEST BANK 'PLO SUPPORTER' URGES MUTUAL RECOGNITION

TA090913 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] A leading West Bank supporter of the PLO yesterday called for mutual recognition by that organiztion and Israel. Nabulus Municipal councillor Dr. Hatam Abu Ghazala told Qol Yisra'el English news reporter Jerry Cheslow that Israel, as the victor, should make the first step.

"It depends on Begin," said Abu Ghazala in the radio interview.

"A real leader is one who knows how to reap the fruits of victory."

EAST JERUSALEM 'NORMAL' DESPITE CALL FOR STRIKE

TA091619 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1610 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 9 Aug (ITIM) -- The inhabitants of east Jerusalem did not respond today to the call by the chairman of the Supreme Muslim Council, Shaykh Sa'd ad-Din al-'Alami, for a commercial strike.

The shops in the east of the city opened as normal and the Jerusalem police have not been told of any disruption of normal life.

ISRAELI DRUZE HOLD 'EMERGENCY' DISCUSSION

TA092055 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Julis, 9 Aug (ITIM) -- Leaders of Druze local councils, Druze spiritual leaders and intellectuals met today in the Druze village of 'Isfiya on the Karmel for an emergency discussion of the Druze situation in Lebanon, in view of the reports that have recently arrived of renewed clashes between Phalangist soldiers and members of their sect. The participants will appeal to Prime Minister Menahem Begin with a demand that he keep his promise that no more Druze should be hurt in Phalangist clashes. The rally was held in the home of lawyer Zaki Kamal, the director of the Druze courts in Israel.

'OFFICIAL EGYPTIAN SOURCES' ON DIFFERENCES

TA060936 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Egypt and Israel are divided on the subject of the war in Lebanon and this clouds their relations, but this cannot change the basic Egyptian attitudes concerning peace and the continuation of the joint efforts toward finding an overall settlement on the basis of Camp David," official Egyptian sources told HA'ARETZ yesterday.

The same sources expressed wonder over the reports in the Israeli media that Egypt is considering suspending its relations with Israel and is delaying the return of Ambassador Dr Sa'd Murtada to Israel. They again pointed to the friendly letter sent by President Husni Mubarak to Prime Minister Begin.

Dr Murtada left for Cairo last week on a private holiday, at his request, and his return was then set for today. A meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali was arranged during his visit and took place yesterday.

The sources denied news agency reports on alleged statements by Egyptian Foreign Ministry official Ra'us Ghanim to the Saudi weekly AL-YAMAMA that Egypt is pulling out of the autonomy talks.

On returning to Cairo this week, General 'Ali wished to clarify statements published in his name in the Paris newspaper LE MONDE. He again noted that he told the correspondent that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had made a bad impression on the man in the street in Egypt and that this had an influence on overall Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Charge d'Affaires Muhamad Basyuni expressed dissatisfaction with the military actions in west Beirut over the last 2 days to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. This was done on orders from the Egyptian Government.

The ambassador, who is to return to Israel today, was asked by General 'Ali to make the Egyptian Government's stand on this subject clear to the Israeli Government. Dr Murtada said last night in Cairo that the "inhuman acts of Israel have had a negative effect on bilateral relations."

ZE'EV SCHIFF ON SHARING OF WAR INFORMATION

TA100803 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff and by correspondent in Western Europe Daniyel Dagan]

[Text] Israel has not yet transmitted information to the United States on the lessons learned from the IDF confrontation with the Soviet weapons in the course of the war in Lebanon -- including the Soviet missile batteries and the new T-72 tank, all of which have aroused great interest in the West -- since Washington is still taking measures against Israel and is holding back the supply of arms.

Even though Washington has not officially imposed sanctions on Israel, still it has undertaken various steps that have resulted in suspensions in the implementation of various arms deals. The first delay was caused when the administration decided not to submit the new proposed F-16 aircraft deal [presumably to Congress]. This is a formal step that can be overcome in a matter of weeks, but the defense establishment regards this as a symbolic negative step. In addition to this, the United States has been withholding the signing of a further agreement on the sale of more F-15's. Involved are some 10 to 15 aircraft in addition to the 25 Israel has already procured.

In the course of the war Washington vetoed the departure of U.S. businessmen representing various arms industries, who were to have met in Israel with defense figures. Besides, there came the President's decision to suspend the delivery of several thousand cluster bombs to Israel, even though the deal was contracted a long time ago.

In previous wars, particularly after the Yom Kippur war, Israel handed the United States nearly all the information it had on the war. U.S. delegations comprising military and technical personnel arrived in Israel at the time and met here with military personnel.

These lessons were later incorporated into U.S. military doctrine and theories and have had a great impact on the development of new military hardware as well. Usually, details of these lessons were also leaked to other Western armies, including those who demonstrated an unsympathetic attitude toward Israel.

At times the details of the lessons learned from Israel influenced the development of arms systems that were subsequently sold to the Arabs as well.

To this very day, the U.S. State Department continues to ban its diplomatic and military attaches from touring the area the IDF has captured in Lebanon. Nor did the United States take a positive view of the visit six former U.S. generals are holding in Israel as guests of the IDF. In this context, there is no information on whether or not there was a U.S. approach to receive data on the way the Soviet missiles were destroyed or on the battles against the T-72's.

Daniyel Dagan adds:

Various NATO countries have recently approached the United States with a request that they be forwarded information on the lessons of the fighting in Lebanon, particularly on the Israeli Air Force operations. These countries got a negative response from Israel before that, or refrained in advance from asking Jerusalem for this kind of information.

A senior NATO source hasconfirmed that there are difficulties in gaining access to certain kinds of information on the course of the fighting in Lebanon. He refused to elaborate and only stated that "there are political problems between Europe and Israel, which sets the background for these difficulties."

Two weeks ago the FRG newspaper DIE WELT wrote that the EEC decided to forbid its members from sending senior officers to Israel to study the lessons of the war. This report was not confirmed by any other source.

According to the information the NATO headquarters in Brussels had, it is Israel that is avoiding sending information to Europe, probably because of its political hostility and for lack of mutual trust.

Meanwhile it has been learned here that agents from various European countries have been trying to purchase in Israel Syrian and terrorist Arab systems captured as booty during the war.

YOSEF HARIF ON REAGAN MESSAGE, CABINET SESSION

TA061137 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Aug 82 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "'It Is Not Pleasant To Fight With the United States, but We Will Have To Face It,' Begin Said at the Cabinet Session in Reaction to Reagan's Message"]

[Text] When Prime Minister Menahem Begin was about to address the United Jewish Appeal delegation at the Knesset building last Wednesday he was told that Ambassador Moshe Arens had been told in Washington that he was about to receive a message from President Reagan for the prime minister.

Naturally Begin did not know what that message contained, especially since many hours passed between the report on the intention to transmit it and the actual receipt of the message. However, he could have assumed what it would say -- but not necessarily on the basis of the reports from Washington that following urgent consultations held at the White House the administration was threatening to impose sanctions on Israel because of the prolonged fighting in Beirut. Begin showed no signs of excitement perhaps because when he did take action in accordance with certain Cabinet decisions, he took into account that Washington would awaken, that criticism would be voiced, that hints would be dropped that Israel is torpedoing Habib's mission to keep it from reaching a positive conclusion and that another presidential message would arrive. Still, he gave the go-ahead.

But since he could assume what the message would include -- namely a warning and a threat about "far-reaching consequences" should Israel not obey the United States -- he probably saw the need to react immediately, in advance, to the "message on the way." Begin did not do this directly. Rather, he addressed himself to Senator Percy's remarks, as cited in the press: that Israel should be brought to her knees. Speaking vigorously, Begin stated: No one will force Israel to its knees; Jews kneel only before God. No one will be able to make Israel kneel, Begin reiterated. Those back in Washington who were supposed to hear these statements did hear them.

The job of formulating the message to the prime minister, against the backdrop of last Wednesday's military activities in Beirut, must have presumably taken many hours, which attests to the fact that there was some confusion over the phrasing. This can only mean that Washington has learned that threats alone will not make Begin budge from his position. As he himself attested to Ambassador Lewis at one point: We are not children who need to be rapped on the knuckles. No one threatens us. One can only converse with us.

Finally, at a late hour, Reagan's personal message was brought to the prime minister's residence. Contrary to the "orchestrating" through the U.S. media that accompanied the dispatching of the message -- most probably by inspiration from above -- the message did not include threats or even hints at sanctions.

It appears that the message contained more than a warning -- and I am referring to the last line, the one similar to the line of statements Foreign Minister Shamir heard earlier that an entry into west Beirut would have a far-reaching impact on bilateral relations -- it included, according to the analysis by top Jerusalem observers, "a firm plea." This evaluation was corroborated by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' remarks in his conversation with Israel's Ambassador to Washington Prof Moshe Arens. Apparently Shultz was not happy with merely handing the message over to Arens as though he was only a messenger; rather he talked to him calmly and in a matter-of-fact fashion repeated the U.S. commitment to bring about the ouster of the terrorists from Lebanon. Moreover, in Shultz' assessment there was no doubt at all that given its strength, the IDF was capable of doing this job, but it does not need to use disproportionate measures. Here Shultz was referring to what the presidential message to Begin said. In the first part of the message the President quoted things he said in his meeting with Minister Shamir, the gist of which is that it is Israel that is obstructing the negotiations through its military operations, the continuation of which could hamper Philip Habib's mission just when substantial progress has been made.

From there the President proceeded to conclude that Israel should stop the shooting and that a precondition for the continuation of the political process (for the removal of the terrorists) would be a cease-fire. Reagan also stated that the military operations are "disproportionate," even though it was agreed that the terrorists are the ones opening fire first.

Thus, the long and short of the message could be found in its last paragraph: Do not enter west Beirut -- and this is coupled with the warning that such an Israeli move will be detrimental to bilateral relations. Yet there was no explicit mention of what exactly would constitute these "far-reaching consequences."

It did not look as though this message would create a greater upheaval here than the statements the President read when he met with Foreign Minister Shamir earlier this week. Begin, who heard about them from Shamir over the telephone immediately upon his leaving the White House, "was not too worried" about them, as he testified, adding that "Yitzhaq, too, was not too excited, because it is not so bad."

The way the decisions were made in the U.S. administration last Tuesday in reaction to the eruption of the fighting in Beirut should raise more [concern] here than the very decision, regardless of whether Reagan's personal message is merely "a warning" or just "a firm plea." Decisions, naturally, are influenced among other things by reports an administration gets from its ambassadors in the field -- be they the ambassador in Beirut or envoy Habib.

The fact that Habib's evaluations are "optimistic" can be proved by the fact that in the third month of fighting he is still busy removing the terrorists. The administration is now telling Israel that "progress" has been made. Israel has ceased to believe in those empty evaluations. President Reagan's position was rather largely influenced by the spate of cables Habib floods the White House with, indicating that Israel "is making things more difficult" for him, whether through its military activity or by denying the regular supply of water and electricity. It emerges from various statements made in consultations in Jerusalem last week that the impression is that even the prime minister, who openly commended envoy Habib ("who, as his name means in Hebrew, is nice"), has begun to sense unfriendliness on the part of Habib lately. Perhaps it was Habib who recommended that the President threaten Israel so as to soften its stance.

But all of Habib's evaluations are nothing in comparison with the assessments that the U.S. ambassador to Beirut has been feeding his superiors in Washington. In his message to Begin, the President talked about the "disproportion" in the IDF operation against the terrorists. This view was seconded and the same term was used again by Secretary of State Shultz in his conversation with Ambassador Arens. This view found expression in the statement that 1,000 shells are being fired for every terrorist shell. Hence it follows that the cease-fire is actually being violated by Israel, and since it is difficult to conduct political negotiations if the fire continues, the obvious conclusion is that envoy Habib is unable to make further "progress" because of Israel.

The Cabinet comprehended the gist of these reports -- and consequently also the nature of the decisions that are possibly made on the basis of these reports -- last week. It was able to do so in an unbelievable manner.

The accusation that Israel violated the cease-fire around the Khaldah airport and that it greatly overreacted to terrorist shooting, in a manner beyond all proportion, was apparently made to Shamir as well. In a cable from the Israeli Embassy in Washington it transpired that the Americans accused Israel -- once again on the basis of reports from the U.S. Embassy in Beirut -- that Israeli forces advanced through the Galerie Sim'an crossing point (that barrier separating west Beirut from east Beirut), going through the Beirut port, and other such "reports."

This caused simultaneously great anger and surprise here: How, for instance, could the Americans tell that each terrorist shell is being responded to by 1,000 Israeli shells?

Apparently the U.S. Embassy in Beirut is to be held responsible for these figures; and in order to prove that the figures are precise, an Israeli Embassy official in Washington was given the specifics of the "scientific way" in which this report was carried out. "Mr Hill (of State) himself heard the shooting."

How? One of the members of the Beirut Embassy staff, who in his telephone conversation with the State Department wished to illustrate what was then happening in Beirut, put the telephone receiver outside the window so that Mr Hill could hear the shells falling. Hill counted eight shells in 30 seconds....

It is no wonder, then, that the full report that later reached the State Department was so "convincing." This could have been regarded as a poor joke or ignored entirely had we not learned that the matter served as a topic for the diplomatic conversation last Wednesday between U.S. Charge d'Affaires William (Bill) Brown and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

The matter is extremely grave. Imagine that Secretary Shultz rushes to his office at 0400 after having received a report on a flareup in Beirut. A few hours later the President himself arrives and summons his men to discuss the situation. On the basis of what? On the basis of the reports from Beirut....

So Sharon told Brown: What you have been saying has no real basis whatsoever. Why were these reports relied upon? I am prepared to show you aerial photographs to prove how far we have advanced. How did it come about that your man reported that the IDF progressed to Galerie Sim'an? This is completely groundless.

Brown: Our men have reported that you have been directing fire from the airport....

Sharon: I was there and let me tell you that it was the terrorists who shelled there while our instructions were not to retaliate with shells. Mr Brown, there can be differences of opinion when the matter in question is assessments or views, but can there be differences over facts? It is difficult to see what is happening at Beirut International Airport from the embassy rooftop, but to have you completely taken and gripped by the rumor that we had broken through Galerie Sim'an, when the place is actually a minute's drive away from your ambassador's residence, is ridiculous.

Brown listened, and Sharon proceeded: The picture Ambassador Habib is portraying -- if you will pardon me and with all due respect to him personally and to his efforts -- is simply not true. Why should this hamper the negotiations? The terrorists have been exploiting the negotiations to shoot at us....

Mr Brown, do you accept "reports" like the one involving "putting the receiver out the window" (and when could this have been done, seeing that the shooting took place at dawn...) and do you accept this as sufficient grounds for Mr Hill to conclude that the Israelis have reacted with excessive shooting? How could he tell who it was that ordered the firing? Can he tell from the sound the shells make and do our shells have a special resonance?

One thing I can tell you, Sharon said firmly, is that if one of my men had put the telephone receiver out of the window in such a way in order to furnish me with such a "report," I would have fired him in 30 seconds... Let me suggest that I take you in a helicopter so you can see for yourself that where your report said that we were shooting from, we do not have artillery batteries at all.

Finally, Mr Brown, your reports are not harmful, but as a former military man I can tell you that unrealistic reports are the most dangerous thing possible.

However, this is your problem: How to possibly make decisions and assessments when the President wants to send a message to the prime minister. (The conversation lasted until 1300 and at that time there had already been reports of the "message on the way.")

Brown: I will inform Washington about it at once... I agree that the report must be accurate. This merits an investigation. Dillon and Habib are both highly experienced professional diplomats...

Sharon: No doubt, but they do not know what the real situation is....

As far as Habib is concerned, he being the personal messenger of President Reagan, there is special significance in the fact that Jerusalem has begun to cast a shadow of a doubt on his evaluations. After all, this is the man through whom President Reagan believes the terrorists will leave Lebanon. Here in Jerusalem people have ceased to believe this, which explains why Israel has decided to start taking west Beirut affairs into its own hands.

It may be that out of a desire to maintain the personal ties of friendship between himself and President Reagan, the prime minister will show patience and forbearance and will recommend granting yet another grace period -- albeit limited in time -- to Habib to let him prove that he is actually capable of succeeding in his mission. However, under the present circumstances, the U.S. President no doubt also knows that even personal messages from him cannot work wonders any time and in each and every case.

The fact is that when Begin decided to give the go-ahead to the IDF and the defense minister, he did so despite the expected Reagan messages. And when he was heard to say that he is determined to conclude the west Beirut affair no one can doubt that even a presidential message would not hinder him. ("Even though I am not fooling myself... I know it is not easy, but it is not enough to preach to us... the terrorists must be removed.") Perhaps President Reagan himself also took this into account, which may account for the fact that he did not explicitly threaten or hint at sanctions and instead only talked in general terms about actions against Israel, intending not to undertake too heavy a commitment. This is further corroborated by the fact that along with the warnings he issued to Yitzhaq Shamir against entering Beirut, he himself said, "The United States definitely wants to have cooperation with Israel."

One could discern the prime minister's mood at the Cabinet session last Sunday when the weekend events in Beirut, including the heavy shelling of the city, were discussed. Begin argued that the terrorists must be hit and crushed: "We warned them thousands of times that we will not allow them to remain there. We must maintain our credibility.

At this point, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi wanted to raise a "formal" question: Have the bombings been approved by the cabinet?

Begin did not give a straight answer to the indirect criticism that lay behind Levi's "formalistic question." The deputy prime minister was shown a cabinet resolution passed a short while before that authorizing the IDF to act the way it did.

But this did not put the lid on the entire matter. At that juncture Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak exploded, saying: I have longed to hear such "remarks" for God knows how long. Up until now I did not want to speak out, but in view of what Mr Levi just said I would like to say in a most unambiguous manner: There are some beautiful ministers in the Cabinet who ask certain questions. What do I care who opened fire, and of what significance is the talk about the image we may or may not have? Some ministers cause more harm to the country from inside (that is, from within the Cabinet) than the Alignment, with its information campaign, from the outside. One talks here, knowing that everything will ultimately be publicized.

Sharon: It may be a bit exaggerated to say that they cause damage, but certainly they are not advantageous or beneficial....

Yitzhaq Berman: Your remarks, Mr Health Minister, will also reach the public....

Shostak: So far, for some reason, the remarks of those who advocate "not doing" (namely not doing anything to remove the terrorists) have been publicized. The time has come to stop and think about the image and the information and take those factors into account. Let us first worry about removing the terrorists and then let us tackle the image....

It appeared that the prime minister shared the health minister's views and assessment, and since someone was found to raise the question of the bombings, Begin was not satisfied with merely quoting the Cabinet decision, which could be construed to mean license in this respect. Rather, he demanded that the question of the aerial bombings be put to a vote by the Cabinet then and there. "If there is anyone who wants to vote against them -- let us vote."

No one did.

Then the prime minister "summed up," saying: We should inform the United States that we will not hesitate to react severely to every cease-fire violation by the terrorists.

From the reports in the Cabinet prior to this exchange, it seems that on Friday the IDF stopped firing in order to give envoy Habib another chance to achieve a settlement with the terrorists. However, in his opinion not only was the lack of a cease-fire in the way, but also the lack of water.

The problem of the 3-day disappearance of the turbine for starting the water pumps went as high up as Reagan's desk.

The defense minister thinks that there is no "deluxe siege," and if the terrorists do not want to suffer lack of water and electricity, they should leave west Beirut. This is why he suggested that no one get too excited about "the turbine" in which the White House showed such special interest.

The subject was discussed by the Cabinet. Sharon said that there is drinking water, but people have to stand in line to receive it. "So they will not have bubble baths, but they have drinking water -- that is enough."

Burg (as usual): It is better not to have water than to have fire....

However, in less than 24 hours they had both water and fire. In face of the terrorists' renewal of fire the IDF took countermeasures, although deliberately "disproportionate." A decision was made to change directions. No more fire exchanges as a reprisal, but limiting the terrorists' lebensraum and blocking the escape routes. This, apparently, is the background for the taking of the whole Beirut International Airport. Habib started bringing up ideas about introducing a multinational force to the Beirut airport to remove the terrorists by air. There was a fear that if this comes about the terrorists might "procrastinate" under the assumption that the multinational force will defend them from the IDF. It was decided then to first of all take the airport before those ideas could be consolidated by someone. In order to convince the terrorists that the Israeli Government is determined to remove them, despite all the messages, the order was given to begin the pincer movement for a gradual takeover of the terrorists' camps.

The terrorists, who no longer believed the IDF would go into west Beirut -- because every other day there is someone in the U.S. administration, and not just Senator Percy, who warns Israel against entering Beirut -- were stunned. And so, it seems, were the Americans. All this was on the eve of the meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and President Reagan.

The reactions came soon after: The President "threatened," but knew how to talk softly as well. Along with the warning about "far-reaching consequences" he also promised that the United States will coordinate its moves with Israel, and will not surprise Israel, either in the talks over the removal of the terrorists or in the negotiations with the Lebanese Government. He added that, all in all, the United States wants to continue to cooperate with Israel.

Not only the President, who was deliberately cool toward Shamir, spoke like that. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was also surprising in the practical attitude he took. Weinberger, who did not hesitate to criticize Israel sharply on various occasions, was very mild and positive in his attitude, saying: The United States wants a free Lebanon, one that will not have foreign forces in it and one which the PLO will leave. Hearing Shamir's skepticism about reaching this goal through political means, Weinberger said the PLO agreed in principle that it should leave and that he, Weinberger, believes that the practical moves will begin "in 10 to 14 days." Secretary of State Shultz also tried to soften the impression which Reagan's words might have had on Shamir.

The impression is that the policymakers in Washington chose the path of easy resistance. They apparently assumed that if they turn a "cold shoulder" to Shamir, as the saying goes, and send a personal message to Begin -- while publicizing its threatening attitude in the media 3 hours before sending it -- they will succeed in softening Israel.

It is doubtful whether the administration itself is inclined to believe that this was enough "to settle matters" and that from now on envoy Habib will be allowed to do as he wants. Habib had enough time to prove that he is capable of achieving his goals. Israel might agree to give him another short period of time, but not much more than that. Through its announcements and actions the United States achieved the opposite of what it planned. Things like, for instance, the comments that Washington should hold talks with the PLO "in return" for its exit from Beirut only serve to encourage Israel to behave the way it did. If this indeed is the idea, then Israel, on its own, will see to it that the United States does not have anybody to talk to at all, because the PLO will not be left in Beirut. Those are the lessons learned last week and Washington will have to study them well.

At last week's Cabinet session, Begin said: I am told that President Reagan's position is influenced by the pictures he sees on television. He cannot stand to see a picture of an armless child (he told this to Shamir too). It is true that such a sight is not an easy one to see, and none of us wants this to happen. (Shamir told Reagan: The world's memory is short. It has already forgotten the hardships and ordeals the terrorists caused before we were even involved in Lebanon.) But to preach morals to us? Begin asked whether the nation (the United States) that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima ever had its national existence threatened as we have had.

We will not accept sermons or reprimands, Begin stated. They must be expelled. There is no point in waiting any longer. What will ultimately happen? Ultimately, if things continue to develop the way they are, the PLO will not leave. The United States will somehow accept this (just as it accepted the missiles in Lebanon, over which Habib "toiled" for over a year with the goal of removing them....) while the blame will be put on us. I know it is not "pleasant" to fight the United States. I am not deluding myself at all. But we will have to stand this.... such things have already happened. It is not enough to preach morals and make promises. The terrorists must be removed and we should wait no longer.

This is the prime minister's "response" to President Reagan's message. Things will no doubt undergo the prerequisite "diplomatic touch" called for by exchanges of messages between heads of state, but this will be the spirit of the Israeli position as shaped by Begin. The United States will also have to soften its stance, or else it will be able to "threaten" Israel, but not change its moves, which are inevitable....

'GREAT AFRICAN SUMMIT' RESUMES IN TRIPOLI 8 AUG

LD090952 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 20, Aug 9 -- Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The great African summit conference meetings resumed here last night in the "People's Hall" in Tripoli, chaired by leader of the revolution, to discuss issues proposed in the agenda.

The leader inaugurated the 2nd session of the conference; then participants continued the discussion of the second article related to African liberation movements. The chairman of the conference then introduced the head of Lesotho delegation who spoke about the repeated racist military aggression launched against his country by the racist entity in South Africa -- he said Lesotho is also victim of a large scale economic embargo launched by Pretoria regime.

He called upon African leaders to back the steadfastness of his country facing the provocations of the racist entity in South Africa and protect the freedom of the Lesotho people.

He told the conference that Pretoria regime has created a number of centres for the military training of destructive elements and employed them to carry out sabotage operations within the territories of confrontation countries, especially Angola.

Lesotho has received more than 25 thousand African refugees who were forced to leave their places fleeing the injustice of the racist entity in South Africa.

Then the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Mr Eduardo dos Santos gave a detailed analysis of the situation in the southern part of the African Continent stressing that independent countries in the south of the continent are victims of repeated aggression launched by armed gangs trained and organized by Pretoria regime. The objective of this racist regime is to destroy all liberation forces in Africa, he added, stressing that this racist regime plays the same role as did colonialism in the African Continent.

The Angolan president also said that Pretoria regime has used its army for the aggression on the People's Republic of Angola and that more than 11 thousand racist soldiers, backed by aircrafts and modern heavy warfare, have staged an aggression on the people of Angola and taken parts of their country through military force. He concluded by saying that his people will continue to resist with all their strength the racist entity in South Africa and urged for the support of the legitimate struggle of his country and the rest of African countries fighting against the regime of Pretoria. He also praised the struggle of the peoples of South-West Africa.

Mr Mohammed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, announced that his country is still victim of treacherous attacks launched by an OAU member country, Morocco. He also exposed the consolidated cooperation between Morocco and the South African racist regime and strongly condemned U.S. imperialist aid to Pretoria regime. He said his country has decided to donate arms captured from Moroccan Army, which were made in South Africa, to African liberation movements.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), then addressed participants saying that for the first time, OAU leaders of African states and governments meet on the land of revolutionaries which stood against imperialism and firmly backed African national liberation movements, stressing that this proves the admiration of African leaders and peoples towards the Jamahiriyah. He also denounced U.S. imperialist forces manoeuvres to create disunity within the continent.

He also strongly condemned Pretoria regime's extended armed attacks on African countries aimed at destabilizing them and depriving them of their freedom and rejected Reagan's administration's continued attempts to deprive his people of their legitimate rights, and denounced Zionist racist invasion of Lebanese territory. He said the Zionist enemy is launching a fierce campaign against Arab Lebanese and Palestinian people backed militarily and politically by the Reagan's administration.

He concluded by calling for the necessity to adopt united effective resolutions to back the struggle of liberation movements in South Africa and confrontation countries, in order to thwart Pretoria regime's aggressions which threaten world peace. He also urged African leaders to seriously work towards expelling the racist regimes in South Africa and Palestine from the United Nations.

Then the leader of the African National Congress Zanu stressed the necessity to continue the armed struggle to liberate Africa from all forms of colonialism and racism. He expressed his belief that African leaders, meeting today in Tripoli, will give due regard to the problems of the people of South Africa, victims of Pretoria regime's injustice and repeated attacks against south Africa's independent states. He added that U.S. imperialism will not give up its war and terrorism against nations through its agents in Africa and confirmed his people's readiness to make more sacrifices and escalate the struggle until they free themselves from colonial hegemony.

He told the conference that African revolutionaries have inflicted heavy losses on Pretoria regime and that this regime is now afraid of the revolutionaries armed operations launched in retaliation against Pretoria's aggressive actions.

He called on participants present at the Tripoli conference to back the armed struggle of the Namibian people and for action to expel both regimes in occupied South Africa and Palestine from the UN and all international organizations and leagues.

He also hailed the militant leading role of the Jamahiriyah in support of the oppressed in the African Continent and said this role has an effective impact on the success of the struggle of (?African) peoples.

Finally, he called for action towards preserving unity of Africa and realising the principle of "Africa to Africans," calling upon African leaders to intensify efforts towards the destruction of the remains of colonialism in the continent.

At the evening session, President Haile Mariam of Ethiopia spoke to reaffirm his country's total support for the Libyan Arab people and their leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said the 20th African summit could never take place if the 19th did not convene.

Then Mr John Boukil of the African Congress said "after 13 years of prison in a remote island, I have the pleasure of addressing you for the first time from this revolutionary platform in North Africa, in Tripoli, the land of the Great Al Fateh September Revolution."

Madagascar President Mr Didier Ratsiraka said that imperialism has tried to sabotage the OAU summit because Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Jamahiriyah are opposed to imperialism. This is not a sign of failure, he said, but a triumph and a symbol of dignity and pride for Al-Qadhdhafi, Libya, Africa and U.S. "This conference is that of militant Africa... imperialists and their followers want to stop Al-Qadhdhafi from speaking in the name of Africa at the UN and prevent him from being the chairman of the organization.

Al-Qadhdhafi will speak before the UN, not in the name of Libya, but in the name of 30 countries meeting at this conference, even if he has been unable to speak in the name of the OAU."

Then Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnuth talked about elections in his country which led to the downfall of a reactionary regime that ruled over the island for more than a quarter century. Without these, he said, Mauritius would have never reached Tripoli to attend this conference.

He went on to say that the people of Mauritius firmly believe in this conference and told the leader, current chairman of the conference, that reactionary and imperialist conspiracy against him to prevent him from representing Africa is subject for pride for Africa and honour for the leader and his people.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said: "I have attended a number of conferences and have never seen as many leaders nor as much importance given to them. They usually make speeches and leave the conference. However, in this conference they sit for hours, contribute and discuss issues until the end.

"This conferencehas made them responsible for reuniting Africa into a complete African summit according to the OAU Charter and in implementation of Nairobi resolutions. What we would like is that you lead this organization and become Africa's spokesman at the UN, [word indistinct] Africa not only part of it."

The leader of the revolution hailed the militant spirit of the chairman of the African Congress "Azania" and said: "This militant has left a harsh prison and we look forward to the day when militant Mandela will leave prison so that greet him [as received] with the spirit of revolution and continued struggle. We believe that our peoples have the right now to enjoy freedom over the land of Africa and under its sun."

He also stressed that the racist South African regime will disappear forever and will be replaced by "Azania" as did Rhodesia which was replaced by Zimbabwe, and South Rhodesia which was replaced by Mozambique. Israel will also vanish and be replaced by Palestine.

The PLO representative in Tripoli then read a letter from Yasir 'Arafat addressed to African leaders in which he described the tragic circumstances which face the Palestinian and Lebanese people as a result of the Zionist racist invasion of Lebanese territory.

Abu 'Ammar ('Arafat) confirmed in his letter that this Zionist invasion is aimed at subjugating the Arab nation, depriving it of its wealth and erasing its civilization.

He also gave details of Zionist complete destruction in Lebanon and the tragedy created by the air, land and sea raids, the siege of Beirut and food and medical shortages imposed on its people. He reaffirmed that this barbaric invasion was blessed and planned for by Reagan's administration which also backs politically Zionist savage onslaught.

"What is taking place in Lebanon and occupied Palestine is no different from what takes place in Africa and the alliance of both racist regimes in South Africa and Palestine is best example to illustrate this," he added.

Madagascar's president also took turn to stress that Africa is facing an imperialist challenge which requires a mass confrontation so as to thwart it. He also condemned imperialist media campaigns aimed against Jamahiriyah and its militant stands and said Libya is a revolutionary fortress opposed to all forms of colonialism and does not give importance to these biased campaigns. He also strongly condemned the stance of some Arab rulers regarding the killing and eviction of Arab Lebanese and Palestinian people in Lebanon and said this is part of the Camp David accords.

He pointed out that racist colonialism is of the same nature in Palestine, Lebanon or South Africa and warned African countries against making the same mistakes as did some Arab leaders in recognising the Zionist racist entity, calling upon them to continue the struggle so as to destroy the racist regime in South Africa and back African liberation movements, Lebanese and Palestinian fighters.

He also warned African leaders of the consequences of an onslaught by South Africa similar to that launched by the Zionist racist enemy (?against) Lebanon and said U.S. imperialism is behind the moves to thwart Tripoli OAU summit as America will do anything to prevent Jamahiriyah from speaking in the name of Africa at the United Nations. He also called African leaders to thwart U.S. administration's moves.

The president of Guinea-Bissau said the meeting of African governments and countries leaders in Tripoli is the best illustration of their commitment to the problems of the African Continent. "We refuse to have some (?countries) dictate to us their conditions regarding our policies. We have rejected all attempts by our enemies to prevent us from meeting here in Jamahiriyah which is the fortress of African struggle and the biggest (?quarter) of the struggle of our people." He also urged for adopting immediate measures to realise the freedom of Namibia and condemned the crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against Lebanese and Palestinian Arab people.

The president of Sao Tome and Principe expressed regret for not implementing the resolutions and recommendations passed previously with regards to South Africa. He said that any aggression by this regime against any African country is considered an act of aggression against the entire countries of the continent. He stressed his country's commitment to the struggle of the people of Angola and called for serious effort to be exerted for the liberation of all the occupied African territories.

The delegate for the Republic of Cape Verde pointed out the existing discrepancy regarding the economic sanctions imposed on Argentina by some countries while South Africa has been allowed to escape any such sanctions. He condemned the two racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa and urgently demanded that these two regimes should be confronted by a joint struggle. It is time, he said, for the world to wake up and stop the perpetration of racist crimes everywhere in the world.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique praised the position of the Libyan Arab people vis-a-vis liberation issues in Africa and the effort to preserve the unity and solidarity of the African Continent. He urged support for the oppressed people especially in Namibia, Angola and Lesotho. He also stressed the need to preserve the OAU with the development of its agencies.

President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria expressed satisfaction for the atmosphere which has permeated the African conference. He said this atmosphere is a source of courage and enhances our confidence in our African Continent. He reiterated Algeria's support for all movements fighting imperialism and racism. He also expressed satisfaction for the spirit which has dominated the meeting.

The speeches of the African leaders reflected their gratitude and appreciation for all the efforts exerted in the preparation of the African conferences, especially for the Jamahiriyah's part in making the conference a success.

At 23:15 hours the revolution's leader closed the session which is to be resumed today to read out the resolutions and recommendations made.

AFRICAN LEADERS RELEASE 'TRIPOLI DECLARATION'

LD091506 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) -- Heads of African states and governments present in Tripoli have decided to intensify efforts to convene the 39th ordinary session of the OAU ministerial council and the 19th ordinary session of the OAU heads of states and governments in Tripoli, Libya, as soon as possible.

The Tripoli declaration, released today at the conclusion of the work of the great summit meeting, says a liaison committee consisting of the state leaders of Libya, the Congo, Mali, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia, has been formed to initiate consultations with member states that did not attend the meeting.

The Tripoli declaration issued by the African heads of state and government affirmed once again the OAU commitment to the complete liberation of South Africa.

The declaration also affirmed that there could be no peace, stability and security in South Africa unless Namibia achieves its true independence and unless the apartheid regime existing in South Africa is eliminated.

The African heads strongly denounced in their declaration the continued illegitimate South African occupation of Namibia and the military oppression and exploitation it practices against the Namibian people.

Further Report

LD091628 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) -- In their declaration in Tripoli, the African heads of state and government expressed their complete solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in their struggle for social progress and against persistent imperialist provocations and eocnomic pressure.

The Tripoli declaration also urges all African states to extend urgent and considerable financial and material aid to the liberation movements fighting in Namibia and South Africa. The African states praised the confronatation states and other states neighboring the racist ruling regime in South Africa for their full support for the liberation struggle. The presidents called on all African states and the international community to extend efficient aid to back up its defensive capability. [sentence as received]

On the other hand, the African presidents condemned the building of imperialist military bases and the formation of the so-called RDF in northwest Africa, East Africa, South Africa and the Middle East. The heads of state called for the immediate removal of these bases and the withdrawal of the forces of intervention.

The Tripoli declaration praised the spirit of understanding and cooperation manifested by the SDAR and the efforts it exerted to ensure the success of the 39th session of the OAU ministerial council and the 19th session of the African heads of state and government. All this proves that it has attained political maturity and is prepared to work with self-denial for the sake of the African cause.

The heads of state and government participating in the Tripoli conference affirmed their support for the SDAR and their solidarity with it in its struggle against foreign invasion. They praised the heroic struggle led by the Saharan people to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The African heads of state and government expressed their conviction that the SDAR's acceptance into the OAU is an important step toward the establishment of peace throughout the Western Sahara and the African region as a whole. It is also a major factor bolstering the unity of the African Continent.

The heads of state and government appealed to the SDAR and the Moroccan Kingdom to begin direct bilateral talks with a view to putting an end to the conflict in which they are engaged.

The African leaders, at their Tripoli meeting, reiterated their support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for the right to exercise self-determination, return to their homeland and establish an independent state in occupied Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole representative.

The Tripoli declaration condemned the barbaric Zionist aggression against Lebanon which has taken place with the active support of the United States with a view to annihilating the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to liquidating the PLO.

The African heads of state and government demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from Lebanon and the safeguarding of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The African heads of state and government denounced the repeated U.S. use of the veto in defense of the Zionist enemy. This only encourages the Zionist enemy to commit further insolent aggressions and to threaten world peace and security. They called on peace-loving countries to work for the imposition of sanctions against the Zionist enemy.

U.S., RSA Policies Criticized

LD091648 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) -- The Tripoli declaration strongly condemned South Africa's aggression against and attempt to overthrow the legitimate Government of the Seychelles. The declaration also condemned certain Western countries, particularly the United States, for the continuation of military, nuclear and economic cooperation with the South African racist regime.

The African heads of state urged the international community to intensify its efforts to prevent these states from extending any form of aid to South Africa.

The African heads of state and government denounced South Africa's acts of aggression against and its continuous destabilization of the confrontation states and other neighboring independent states. South Africa is also mobilizing, training and arming highway bandits and mercenaries who infiltrate into these states to destabilize them.

The heads of state urged the international community to impose sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa in accordance with Article 7 of the UN Charter.

The Tripoli declaration also reaffirmed its full support for the people of Angola in defending and protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of their country. The declaration urged all African states to extend the required material and moral aid to the Angolan people. The heads of state reaffirmed their support for the national liberation struggle being waged by the people of South Africa to eliminate apartheid.

The Tripoli declaration also delineated a program of action concerning Namibia and urged all African states to abide by their commitments towards the carrying out of the program. The Tripoli declaration praised the SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, for its success on the military and political fronts and for the skill it has demonstrated in the negotiations for the independence of Namibia.

In their declaration, the African heads of state denounced the prevarications and tricks used by South Africa in its attempts to deny the Namibian people their right to genuine independence.

The African heads of state and government also categorically rejected the intrigues hatched by the United States and South Africa to establish a link between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and the process of decolonizing Namibia. They called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops occupying parts of Angolan territory, urged the international community to exert further efforts to stop South Africa's aggression and voiced their solidarity with the people and government of Angola.

Chad Issue Addressed

LD091746 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) -- The African heads of state in their Tripoli declaration have expressed great and deep concern over the detrioration of the security situation in Chad, the renewal of the internal strife and the consequences of the withdrawal of the Arab Libyan forces from Chad. The heads of state lauded the efforts and sacrifices made by the Jamahiriyah to restore security and stability to Chad and to protect its national unity. The Tripoli declaration also urged all African states to do their utmost to stop the fighting and to find a final solution guaranteeing the unity and stability of Chad.

The African heads of state reaffirmed their support for the Lagos agreement concerning the realization of national reconciliation in Chad. They also reaffirmed that they would object should any of the parties that signed this agreement unilaterally take power, as this would obstruct any effort to bring about stability and security in this fraternal country.

COMMITTEE CREATED TO RESOLVE OAU PROBLEMS

EA091050 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's proposal for the formation of a committee comprising five heads of states to try to convene a meeting of OAU heads of states and government within 3 months, find solutions for the problems currently facing the OAU, has been accepted by African leaders in Tripoli.

The 24 heads of government and high-ranking government officials of 8 countries who are in Tripoli to participate in the 19th CAU summit, postponed due to the lack of a quorum, accepted Comrade Chairman Mengistu's suggestion during the third information gathering held yesterday.

RATSIRAKA SPEAKS AT SUMMIT CLOSING SESSION

LD092140 Tripoli JANA in English 1945 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 20, August 9 -- Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The African heads of state ended their summit conference in Tripoli today at noon under the chairmanship of the revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The conference, which started its proceedings yesterday, was attended by the heads of state of thirty African countries during which they discussed many issues related to the African Continent and the future of its peoples.

During the conference's final session, a declaration was read out and this was followed by a speech delivered by Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka on behalf of the African heads of state.

In his speech, President Ratsiraka expressed the deep appreciation of the African heads of state for the Libyan Arab people and their leadership's hospitality during their stay in the Jamahiriyah. He said "the eagerness with which we will pursue furture efforts in Africa to destroy the imperialist campaign that seeks to undermine our continent's stability is equal to our admiration for Libya's heroic people and their leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the true son of Africa.

He added: "We are in agreement with your points of view on events which are threatening the African Continent and which aim at maintaining previous suspicions and breaking up of Africa."

He affirmed Africa's determination to confront the manoeuvres of colonial hegemonists assisted by some African countries in spite of the savage attack which is being carried out by the enemies of Africa and in spite of the goals which the neocolonialists are seeking. He said final victory will be achieved by the progressive front in Africa against the forces of evil.

He said this will be realised thanks to the steadfastness of Africa's peoples and their faith in the inevitable victory over their enemies.

On behalf of the African heads of state, President Ratsiraka saluted Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and lauded the revolutionary position of the Libyan Arab people. He said these positions are an ideal example in supporting oppressed peoples in defence of freedom and ending colonialism.

He added: "We salute through you the struggle of African revolution and the heroic Libyan Arab people whose victories and hopes are those of Africa."

President Ratsiraka praised the Jamahiriyah's position regarding liberation, its causes and its support for oppressed people. He said: "The boycott by reactionary countries of this conference is a clear indication that the Libyan Arab people and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are true revolutionary."

At the end of his speech, President Ratsiraka thanked on behalf of the African heads of state the Jamahiriyah for providing the opportunity for attending the historic Tripoli conference that was characterised by solidarity and struggle.

AFRICAN LEADERS DEPART TRIPOLI 9 AUGUST

LD092005 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) -- The presidents of the Seychelles, Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Zambia, Botswana, Algeria and Benin; the prime ministers of Mauritius, Cape Verde and Zimbabwe; the foreign ministers of Kenya, Nigeria, Togo and Swaziland; and the personal representative of the president of Malawi left Tripoli at noon today after participating in the meetings of the great African summit conference which concluded its work at noon today in Tripoli.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI GETS 'URGENT CABLE' FROM PFLP HEAD

LD092242 Tripoli JANA in English 1848 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 20, August 9 -- Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution, had received an urgent cable from Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, on the latest developments in west Beirut.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MACHEL VISIT

LD070904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Aug (JANA) -- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Mozambique have condemned the imperialist, reactionary and Zionist conspiracies carried out by the Zionist entity with the support and approval of the U.S. administration against the Arab Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The two sides, in a joint communique issued yesterday in Tripoli and Maputo at the end of the visit by Mozambique President Samora Machel to the Jamahiriyah, reaffirmed anew their support for the Arab Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their resistance against the mass annihilation process being carried out by the Zionist enemy forces. The two sides strongly condemned the imperialist conspiracies, with the alliance of reaction, racism and Zionism, to strike at the OAU, to put an end to the unity of the African Continent, to obstruct the latter's efforts to achieve liberation from colonialism in all its forms and from racism and to realize prosperity and progress for the African peoples. They reaffirmed their determination to continue their efforts to confront these conspiracies.

They appealed to all African states to take a decisive stand in confronting these conspiracies in order to deprive the enemies of Africa of any opportunities, to foil their attempts and to preserve the unity of the African peoples. The two sides condemned the hostile policies of the racist regimes in southern Africa that are supported by U.S. imperialism against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and the African confrontation states.

Maputo Report

EA080646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Libya has expressed its readiness to join the frontline states in their firm commitment to the struggle for the total liberation of southern Africa, according to a Mozambique-Libya joint communique issued in Tripoli after President Samora Machel's visit to that country.

The two states denounced the maneuvers aimed at imposing neocolonial solutions on the people of Namibia.

The communique expresses the solidarity of Mozambique and Libya with the struggles of Latin Americans, particularly the peoples of El Salvador.

The two sides congratulated Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada for their efforts to consolidate national independence and their revolutionary gains.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA DISCUSSES FAHD MEETING, OAU, LEBANON

GF081955 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta interview with correspondent 'Abd al-Karim Ya'qub in Saudi Arabia -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How has your meeting with His Majesty King Fahd? Can we know something of the nature of the negotiations?

[Answer] I had the honor to meet His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. I also had the honor of conveying to him a message from his brother His Majesty King Hasan II on issues concerning us all, especially the Arab issue, the current situation in Beirut, the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the intensified efforts that we all have to exert to put an end to this bad situation resulting from the barbaric aggression. At the same time, we have to look forward to a comprehensive resolution in light of the important role being played by Saudi Arabia in the Arab arena and that of His Majesty King Hassan II who still chairs the Arab summit conference, at which we have to discuss questions of unifying Arab ranks and confronting aggression in general.

[Question] Your Excellency Mr Minister, news agencies said that the Moroccan king's message to His Majesty King Fahd dealt, in addition to what you mentioned, with the recent efforts exerted by Morocco regarding the African summit. Was this among the subjects discussed with his majesty or included in the contents of the message?

[Answer] No. The main subject discussed was what I mentioned previously. As for the rest of your question, which has no connection with my meeting with his majesty, I can say that Morocco did exert great effort to explain its stand regarding the crisis the OAU is handling haphazardly. The crisis resulted from the behavior of Administrative Secretary General Edem Kodjo. We consider that the acceptance of the so-called Saharan Republic as an OAU member was an illegal act and contradicts the articles of the charter and the decisions made at the summit level. The matter does not concern a state that is an entity. What is happening is an act of anger, which is paid for by a number of countries, regrettably, foremost of which are Algeria and Libya. Libya wanted the conference to be held in Tripoli under any circumstances and even on the basis of illegal and subversive acts. We fulfilled our duties in explaining our view and a number of African countries contributed to that. The legal quorum for convening the foreign ministers meeting was incomplete and will be incomplete for the summit. This is what we can say. After we explained our view, the African countries realized that they could not go in the direction of illegality and subversive policies.

[Question] Do you think an extraordinary summit can resolve the current OAU crisis?

[Answer] We really believe that an extraordinary summit is the only solution. This is not new because since the beginning of the crisis, which was caused by the organization's administrative secretary general in February, a number of countries -- among which are Sudan and Togo for example -- called for an extraordinary summit to resolve the issue. Since that time, we have been supporting this demand. We still think this is the solution but on the condition that the meeting is not held where the regular summit meeting is scheduled to be held because favorable circumstances do not exist for that.

[Question] How optimistic are you regarding the resolutions issued by the six-man ministerial committee on the situation in Lebanon and their influence in developing the Arab situation?

[Answer] We hope the resolutions will have their influence. In fact, we think the current situation in Beirut is more critical than ever. We think the efforts exerted by the Arabs, despite the contradictions and differences witnessed by the Arab arena, have not received the response they deserve. We see the Israeli aggression expanding and that oppression is getting stronger day by day. We say that the proposed resolutions received only a contradictory response. The Zionist enemy wants only to expand and disgrace Arab dignity. Therefore, we hope the Arab ranks will be unified. We support all resolutions, whatever they are, if the Arabs agree on them.

[Question] And what about Morocco's move in this direction?

[Answer] We will do what we can, but we do not say everything because things become effective when they are completed. This doesn't mean that Morocco in general and his majesty the king in particular are not concerned about the situation in the Arab arena and in Beirut. Among other diplomatic moves and contacts was the meeting with His Majesty King Fahd in addition to what we could offer to our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers regarding the urgent basic and necessary aid.

[Question] Some people claim that the exit of the Palestinian Resistance from either Beirut or Lebanon would lead to a radical solution of the problem. What do you say?

[Answer] A radical solution! No, I don't say by an exit, but I do say that the exit of the Palestinians from Beirut to any capital or to any other country is not the solution. However, the beginning of the solution is, for example, what was reached by the six-man committee, which represents the way to a comprehensive settlement. In our view generally, this comprehensive settlement cannot be reached without establishing the Palestinian state and attaining the Palestinian people's rights. No settlement will be reached without understanding this idea and making all understand it. The Palestinian people should be represented only by the PLO. The issue cannot be resolved unless the Palestinian state is established and this is clear.

SUDAN

SUDAN AGREES TO ATTEND EMERGENCY ARAB SUMMIT

JN091821 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) -- Sudan has agreed to take part in the emergency Arab summit due to convene on 14 August to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the confrontation of the Zionist invasion.

Sudan will take part in the Arab foreign ministers meeting which will open Tuesday at Arab League headquarters in Tunis. The Arab foreign ministers will discuss the report prepared by the Arab League ministerial committee on Lebanon, will draft the Arab summit agenda and will determine the venue of the conference.

It is known that the YAR and PDRY have suggested holding the summit in Tunis while Morocco suggested resuming the postponed Fes summit. The summit is devoted to the discussion of political, economic and military measures to confront the situation in Lebanon and to draw up a reasonable method for confronting the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

NUMAYRI SENDS MESSAGE ON LEBANON TO 'ARAFAT

JN091516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, explaining Sudan's stand on the current crisis in Lebanon.

'Abd ar-Rahman Salman, Sudanese ambassador in Cairo, delivered the message yesterday to PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani who is visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by the PLO representative in Cairo.

During the meeting, 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman reiterated the support of the Sudanese Government and people for the Palestinian and Lebanese people and explained that President Numayri's agreement to receive several Palestinian fighters in Sudan comes within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to determine their fate and establish their own independent state.

MIRGHANI VIEWS FAILURE OF TRIPOLI MEETINGS

JN091834 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak today asserted that the failure of the Tripoli meetings was inevitable and certain because of the place of the meetings and because Libya was supposed to become OAU chairman for the next year. Libya, he said, is a country that employs terrorism and interferes in the internal affairs of African states. Naturally, it is not acceptable to see the OAU chaired by a country that practices such acts, whose objective is fragmentation.

The foreign minister urged the OAU to find the necessary measures to protect its solidarity, particularly by holding its summit conference in a another place. He added that the necessary quorum will be achieved if the conference is held in any place other than Tripoli.

When asked to suggest another place for the conference, Mirghani said the OAU head office in Addis Ababa is a natural place for the conference in this case.

Asked whether Sudan had tried to convince any African state to boycott the Tripoli conference, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak said Sudan had exerted no such effort. Sudan does not deem this necessary for our country made its opinion clear during the Nairobi conference and outlined the reasons for boycotting the Tripoli conference. He added that the African states that boycotted the conference share Sudan's point of view.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU COMMENTS ON TRIPOLI OAU SUMMIT

EA091940 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has pointed out that even though the 19th OAU summit failed to convene because of a lack of quorum, the enemies of Africa, particularly imperialism whose aim is to cause division and disunity, have not succeeded in their efforts.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, stated this today on arrival in Addis Ababa, following the setting up of a group of five heads of state to facilitate the convening of the 19th summit in the near future.

The comrade chairman said that although the 19th OAU summit, scheduled to be held in Tripoli, capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, failed to materialize, the heads of state and government present in Tripoli held informal talks on issues relating to African problems, issues with which the formal summit would have dealt.

KENYA

REBELS TOLD 'LAST CHANCE' TO SURRENDER

EA091358 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] An announcement from the office of the president said that it has come to the notice of the authorities that some of the Kenya Air Force staff and rebels who have not yet given themselves up to the army or police are living in their home areas and are being harbored by friends and relatives. These people are now given the last chance to give themselves up to the nearest police station or army camp. They can also give themselves up to the nearest chief, district officer or district commissioner.

GOVERNMENT SAYS CURFEW HOURS REMAIN UNCHANGED

EA091322 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1239 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a special announcement: It is hereby announced by the government that there are certain people spreading a rumor in town that the curfew hours have been changed.

This is a rumor and the government would like to inform the general public that curfew hours have not been changed. They begin at 9 pm and last until 5 am.

The curfew hours have not been changed.

PUBLIC RALLIES DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR MOI, KANU

8 August Demonstration

EA082020 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Thousands of people in various areas all over the country held rallies today to demonstrate their confidence in the president, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, the government and the ruling party, KANU.

The rally in Garissa, attracting the largest crowd seen in the town for a long time, started its procession from Garissa primary school and stopped at Mororo Bridge on the border of Garissa and Tana River districts, where the provincial commissioner, KANU and civic leaders addressed the people. The demonstrators, carrying photographs of President Moi and placards with slogans condemning the recent abortive coup by rebels of the Kenyan Air Force, shouted: "With Moi, and KANU builds the country!"

9 August Rallies

EA090646 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Wananchi in various parts of the country continue to pledge their loyalty and support to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, the government and the ruling party, KANU. At a KANU rally held at Bukhungu Stadium in Kakamega town and attended by MP's, councillors, KANU officials and government officers, the people commended the Kenyan Army, the Kenyan Navy and police for crushing the rebels of the Kenyan Air Force who wanted to cause chaos and suffering to innocent wananchi. They vowed to uncover all sympathizers of the attempted coup and report them to the police for action. The crowd also condemned the university students who supported the rebels and wondered what freedom they could get from anarchy.

The leaders who addressed the meeting advised the people not to buy any looted property found in markets in the area and instead to report to police for immediate action.

Leaders and wananchi in South Nyanza district have been urged to forget personal differences among themselves and instead concentrate on praying for continued peace and stability in the country. The call was made by several South Nyanza district leaders at a mammoth special prayer rally held at Nigori Stadium. The rally was organized to pray for peace and stability in the country following the recent abortive coup attempt by some rebels of the Kenyan Air Force. The rally was attended by members of Parliament in the district, KANU and civic leaders. People of all church denominations in the district participated in the prayers. The church leaders prayed for the quick recovery of those wounded in the disturbances and they asked parents, teachers and pastors to preach discipline among the youth that they may grow up with respect for their leaders and government.

In Kisumu, various Christian churches conducted special prayers to call for the stability of the country. Thousands of Christians gathered in the churches to thank God for having saved the nation from bloodshed, following the recent disturbances caused by rebels of the Kenyan Air Force. The preachers told the believers that Satan was behind the recent move to destabilize the government and urged them to continue praying for peace, love and unity.

In Nairobi, hundreds of people yesterday attended thanksgiving prayers at the African Inland Church at Ziwani. The church ceremony, which was attended by civic leaders, appealed to all Kenyans to live in peace.

PAPER REPORTS CASUALTIES FROM COUP ATTEMPT

EA090658 Nairobi THE NATION in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[By Blamuel Njururi]

[Text] About 200 people were yesterday confirmed to have died during the abortive coup by the Kenya Air Force on August 1.

At the city mortuary the bodies of 150 civilians had been identified and tagged on Saturday morning. The bodies of Kenya Air Force, Army, General Service Unit (GSU), police and administrative personnel, who died during the counter coup and in subsequent clashes, were reported to have been placed in refrigeration units at the mortuary.

Most of the civilian deaths were attributed to crossfire and looting incidents. A few were shot for violating the curfew orginally imposed from 6 pm to 7 am. Meanwhile, nearly 100 people were reported to have been hospitalised after being shot during the distrubances. Hospitals declined to disclose the number of the patients they had admitted, but a NATION survey showed there had been numerous victims admitted to Kenyatta National, Aga Khan, MP Shah, Nairobi and the Mater Misericordiae Hospitals. Some of the victims were reported to be in critical condition.

Re'iable sources said that some of the rebels who had surrendered were undergoing intensive interrogation and some suspected to have played key roles in the coup bid had been placed under maximum custody at Kamiti Prison.

However, the ring-leaders of the abortive coup had not been disclosed by yesterday.

Other sources said that police had been warned against keeping looted goods. In what police call Oscar Signal, policemen in Nairobi were warned that their lines and private houses would be subject to searches for such goods. The warning came in the wake of confiscation of nearly 200 tons of loot, most of which has been sent to the Kenyatta Conference Centre for identification.

SEYCHELLES

RENE CRITICIZES STATES NOT ATTENDING OAU SUMMIT

LD092144 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The president of the Seychelles, France Albert Rene, today harshly criticized the states that did not attend the 19th African summit in Tripoli. He said these states are not to be considered at all independent and cannot make decisions. He stressed that these states are under the influence of a foreign force hostile to the African Continent and which prevented them from attending the African summit.

President Rene, who returned from the Jamahiriyah after having participated in the great African summit conference, added that in view of the fact that Libya is a revolutionary and anti-imperialist country, a hostile foreign force tried to prevent Colonel al-Qadhdhafi from becoming chairman of the OAU.

President Rene went on to say that if there are certain countries in our organization that continue to yield to the foreign force because their governments do not enjoy popular support or because they are poor or are compelled to consult another country before making a decision, then such an organization will only prevent Africa from making progress.

SOMALIA

SRSP REELECTS SIAD BARRE SECRETARY GENERAL

EA041030 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Second Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] Congress last night unanimously and unequivocally elected Challe Mohamed Siad Barre as secretary general of the SRSP for the next 5 years. The congress, which ended its deliberations last night, also elected members of the SRSP Central Committee, whose names are as follows:

Mohamed Siad Barre, Mohamed Ali Samantar, Hussein Kulmie Afrah, Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, Abdalla Mohamed Fadil, Mohamed Sheikh Osman, Mahmud Gelle Yusuf, Musa Rabileh Got, Abdi Warsame Issak. Abd al-Qadi Haji Mohamed, Ahmed Hassan Mussa, Ahmed Mahmud Farrah, Mohamed Omar Jess, Mohamed Ali Shire, Farrah Waays Duleh, Abd ar-Razaq Mohamed Abubak, Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, Jama Mohamed Ghalib, Adan Abdullahi Nur, Adan Abdi Duale, Mohamed Jibril Musa, Bileh Rafle Gulaid, Osman Jama Ali, Mohamed Ali Nur, Mohamed Hawadle Madar, Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, Abdullahi Ossoble Siad, Yusuf Ali Osman, Abd ar-Rahman Jama Barre, Adan Mohamed Ali, Mohamed Burale Ismail, Abd as-Salam Sheikh Hussein, Abd al-Qasim Salad Hasan, Ahmed Shire Mahmud, Ahmed Ashkir Bota, Ahmed Habib Ahmed, Warsame Abdullahi Ali, Mahmud Jama Ahmed, Mohamed Nur Galal, Abd ar-Rahman Abdi Hussein, Yusuf Ahmed Salhan, Ahmed Sahal Ali, Mahmud Abdi Dunkal, Mohamed Jamh Mohamed, Hamsa Mohamed Gadaweyne, Abdullahi Warsame Nur, Ismail Ahmed Ismail, Mohamed Omar Osman, Abokar Hasan Wehliye, Mohamed Ali Warsame, Mohamed Ali Ahmed, Faduma Omar Hashi, Mohamed Mahmud Warsame, Ali Hussein Abdullahi, Mahmud Mohamed Guled, Salah Mohamed Ali, Mohamed Ali Sharman.

The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, delivered a historic speech after the elections at the congress, in which he thanked the participants for conducting the congress in an atmosphere of understanding and joy. He also thanked them for the trust they have shown in him by reelecting him. He said this would enable him to confidently carry out his responsibilities to the nation and people.

Challe Siad called for the implementation of the congress resolutions on defense, economic and social development plans. He said measures are being sought to strengthen the freedom and dignity of the people. He said it is the duty of everyone to see to it that these resolutions are implemented.

The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, urged the officials to use their united intelligence, wealth and strength in the fight against colonialists and their collaborators. Challe Siad said no army could succeed in its endeavors if it did not have the support of the people and it is, therefore, imperative for the Somali people to play their traditional role of giving tangible support to their armed forces.

The secretary general called on the participants to raise people's awareness of the defense and progress of the nation when they return to their regions and districts. He called on them particularly to encourage the people to intensify their production efforts, the fight against bad habits like drinking and the chewing of Qat. Challe Siad praised the participants for the good way in which they conducted the congress. Challe Siad also praised the congress secretariat for the smooth manner in which it bore its heavy tasks.

The first vice president and defense minister, Challe Lt-Gen Mohamed Ali Samantara, also addressed the congress. He noted that the wholehearted way in which the participants unanimously elected the secretary general of the SRSP is a blow to the enemies of the Somali nation, agitators and disruptive elements.

The vice president reiterated the readiness of the armed forces to die in defense of their motherland and people. There is no doubt that the support and praise the congress gave the armed forces will only heighten their morale to break the enemy. He added that, as has been proved, the army has in various situations and on various battlefields modestly shown its vitality and desire to defend its people. He said we are also positive that it will score the same successes today and will not allow the enemies of the Somali people to set foot on our territory.

The party congress, which lasted for 2 days and was attended by 1,190 delegates, passed several resolutions of benefit to the Somali people and nation.

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES DEMONSTRATION

EA050940 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A huge demonstration involving thousands of people, including members of the armed forces, social organizations, delegates to the second party congress and members of the general public of Benadir Region, took place today in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Mogadishu, in support of the historic resolution of the Second Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] Congress which unanimously elected Challe Mohamed Siad Barre as secretary general of the party.

Second Vice President Challe Hussein Kulmie Afrah, in an address to the demonstrations, said the congress resolutions and the spirit of genuine happiness expressed by them are a defeat for and a shock to the enemy of the Somali nation.

Challe Hussein Kulmie Afrah said that party officials and the Somali people should make a concerted effort to implement the congress resolutions on the party formation and its program aimed at leading the Somali people to prosperity and progress.

Turning to the Somali people's defense and safeguarding of the nation Challe Kulmie said it was the responsibility of every Somali to divert all his efforts to the defense of his motherland and dignity. He said it was a tradition of the Somali people to confront difficult situations in unity.

Challe Kulmie called on all the Somali people to use every possible means in defense of thier motherland and of the Somali nation which he said is facing a constant threat from the enemy. He advised the delegates now returning to their respective regions to tell the people of their role in the nation's defense.

The vice president said that in addition to the efforts necessary for the defense of the nation there is a vital need to increase agricultural production and to improve various aspects of administrative work.

PUBLIC ADVISED OF 9 AUGUST 'TEST FIRING'

EA081640 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1354 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] All members of the public in and around El Adde[Gioher area, north of Mogadishu] are informed that from 0600 to 1400 on 9 August, the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces will be conducting a firing test. The public is advised to be careful and not to panic.

CHAD

FROLINAT CLAIMS CONTROL OF NORTHERN TOWNS

AB100734 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, Aug 10 (AFP) -- One of Chad's political-military factions, the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat) First Army, said here Monday it had seized control of a number of towns in northern Chad in renewed attacks on the forces of Hissein Habre, which currently control the national capital, Ndjamena.

A communique signed by Mahamat Abba Said, former interior minister under recently-ousted President Goukouni Oueddei, said his troops had taken Goz Beidaualadre and Am-Dam and captured heavy equipment. Clashes had taken place at Bodoro, Massenya and Arboutchatak and several dozen Habre troops had defected, he said.

Mr Abba Said was an ally of Acyl Ahmat, another faction leader and Goukouni's foreign minister, who died in a reported helicopter [as received] accident a few weeks ago.

HABRE DISCUSSES 'RECONCILIATION' EFFORTS

PM040945 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Jul 82 p 12

[Interview with FAN leader Hissein Habre by Moriba Magassouba -- date, place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Colonel Kamougue's radio (Moundou Radio) is continuing its attacks on the State Council which you have set up in Ndjamena. That does not help the "national reconciliation" which is frequently discussed in Chad.

Hissein Habre: Moundou radio has never interrupted its attacks on the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], not before or since the Bousso-Guelendeng fighting between the FAN and the CDR [Revolutionary Democratic Council]. Moundou radio even went so far [apparent line drop], after the signing of the Libreville joint communique (between Habre and Kamougue) -- a communique which included the ending of what is usually called the war of the air-waves. We can only deplore the present state of affairs.

As regards the FAN's presence in that region, first, that presence was welcomed, requested and ardently desired by the region's people who had suffered a great deal from the presence of uncontrolled Revolutionary Democratic Council elements who indulged in veritable massacres, systematic plundering and arbitrary arrests. I would like to add that that presence was also supported by Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] elements based in that sector.

Since the FAN's arrival in that zone, our units and the FAT units have lived perfectly well together.

We also know that Colonel Kamougue does not have full control of that zone. I even wonder whether he is well informed about the exact situation in that region. All this merely reflects the disarray of those who, instead of encouraging national reconciliation, are pursuing a policy which far from satisfies our people's aspirations for unity, harmony and peace.

LE MATIN: In 1980 Valery Giscard d'Estaing launched the idea of a "federal solution in Chad." That idea seems to have gained ground since them, at least in this sense. There is a great deal of talk of federation or, failing that, of a "highly decentralized" state. You have declared your opposition to the first idea; might you favor the second?

Hissein Habre: The second is the same as the first. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. There are foreign forces which bear great responsibility for the events which have divided and torn this country apart. Those foreign forces are largely responsible for what people now call the north and the south. In the sixties, when Chad became independent, nobody outside or inside the country talked about the north or the south. That terminology did not exist. It is something which has been created and nourished from outside. Today there is talk of federalism, confederation, broad autonomy, wide decentralization.... But all those words mean the same thing: the division of Chad.

And do you know that there is now international cooperation between a section of Chad, the section known as the south, and foreign countries? In perspective that could mean another Biafra or another Shaba. That vital question concerns the future of Chad and of Africa. It is the continuation of the policy of balkanizing Africa. As far as we are concerned, not only do we maintain our position on Chad's unity but we will fight to the end to oppose the partitionists inside and outside the country.

LE MATIN: You recently sent your good wishes to several heads of state, including Col Muammar al-Qadhdhafi. Does that initiative mark the start of a process which might lead to the normalization of your relations with your powerful northern neighbor?

Hissein Habre: Our concern is to make every effort to ensure that peace returns to this country and that national reconcilliation is achieved.

To that end we are pursuing a policy of cooperation with all states which love peace, freedom and progress.

We want the neighboring countries which have the same principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to agree to review their policy of cooperation with Chad in that way. We make no secret of the fact that there are problems with Libya, but that does not prevent there being good-neighborly relations and cooperation between Libya and Chad with mutual respect and the concern to settle our differences.

LE MATIN: Some people are surprised that almost 2 months after the FAN's entry into Ndjamena you still have not sent a high-ranking delegation to Paris. There seems to be some reserve on both sides....

Hissein Habre: We sent a delegation headed by the telecommunications commissioner accompanied by the health commissioner. And we regard that as a high-ranking delegation. I do not know whether the French regard it as such. But in our view the State Council did what it thought it should do.

LE MATIN: In Europe you are often depicted as the Americans' man. We know your horror of labels. But does the number and quality of the messages exchanged with President Reagan since 7 June not still lend credence to that opinion?

Hissein Habre: We are used to that type of label. Sometimes the FAN are the Americans' men, sometimes the Israelis' or the Egyptians' men. In the past they were Paris' agents.

What annoys the agents in imperialism's pay, the clerks paid by the financial powers, is our freedom of action. It is a fact that we refused to bargain with our dignity.

We have never received a bullet or a cent from Saudi Arabia or the United States. Sudan, of course, which is a neighboring, fraternal country, gave full hospitality to the Chadians in general and the FAN in particular, but that is as far as it went.

Once again, we have many enemies, but we are realistic. And those enemies always try to slander us and do all they can to ensure that the process started in Chad fails. For once, I would even say for the first time in Africa, an African movement, formed and led by Africans, has succeeded in defeating all the dark forces which have hitherto manipulated Africa's development and history. It is for that that people outside the country cannot forgive us. But we are convinced we will triumph over all these maneuvers.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

COUNCIL REAPPOINTS OBIANG TO 7-YEAR TERM

AB030718 Paris AFP in English 0441 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Madrid, Aug 3 (AFP) -- Equatorial Guinea's military ruler Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo has been reappointed for a seven-year term by the Supreme Military Council, reliable sources here reported.

The council at its Monday meeting in Malabo also approved the draft of a new constitution, which Col Obiang has said will soon be submitted to a referendum. The text was to be published in Equatorial Guinea later today, the third anniversary of the military's overthrow of the 11-year dictatorship of Francisco Macias Nguema.

MALI

TRAORE NOTES TRIPOLI MEETING, OPTIMISM FOR OAU

AB091848 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] President Gen Moussa Traore returned to Bamako this afternoon from Tripoli where he was to attend the 19th OAU conference of heads of state and government. This Tripoli summit — as you know — could not take place as scheduled because the quorum of 34 participating members could not be formed.

During an informal meeting held in the Libyan capital by the delegations that were present, the head of state was appointed a member of a contact committee made up of six African countries.

The head of state was welcomed at the Bamako airport by members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the National Assembly and members of the diplomatic and consular corps. Upon arrival, Gen Moussa Traore answered questions from our correspondent (Babadaga):

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, you are returning from Tripoli where you were scheduled, in principle, to attend the 19th OAU summit. Can we know the reasons for Mali's presence as the absence of several countries was noted, and how do you see the future of the OAU following all that has happened?

[Answer] The first reason for Mali's presence in Tripoli was because of the continuing desire of our country to preserve the OAU, to ensure peace and stability on the continent and to strengthen the necessary solidarity among African states. Safeguarding the OAU is fundamental to me and this was the priority expressed by all heads of state and government present in Tripoli. Undeniably, beyond all crises the OAU can face -- particularly the SDAR problem -- we must do everything to avoid division and to preserve the unity of the continent. Our desire is to attain that objective which is the basis for the setting up of our continental organization. In Tripoli, we chose to act with serenity in the face of this situation. That was why there was no show of strength. No 19th summit was held because a quorum could not be formed. There was instead an informal meeting that enabled us to examine the difficulties facing the various liberation movements in Africa and to make concrete proposals in the face of the Pretoria regime's repeated acts of aggression against countries like Angola and Mozambique, as well as subversive acts of destabilization in Africa generally.

The second reason for Mali's presence in Tripoli was because of our permanent desire to scrupulously respect the OAU Charter and the decision made at the 18th OAU summit in Nairobi to hold the 19th summit in Tripoli.

Finally, the third fundamental reason for Mali's presence in Tripoli was because of our burning desire to assume our responsibilities -- all our responsibilities whether they are domestic, African or international. The victory of this Tripoli meeting has been the victory of reason and wisdom over passion. This victory has been the victory of our solidarity and unity over the agents of division. The setting up of a contact committee whose role will be to invite and convince the other states to forget the current problems and to agree to attend the 19th summit in conformity with the decisions made by our oragnization demonstrates once again that seriousness, serenity and wisdom characterized the Tripoli meeting. I am optimistic about the future of the OAU.

[Question] Yes, rightly Mr President. This contact committee set up in Tripoli is made up of Libya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, the Congo and Mali. We also know that Mali is a member of the OAU Implementation Committee on the Western Sahara. Mali was also a member of the Committee of Wisemen and jointly presided over the Subcommittee of Wisemen on this same issue. Mr President, what are your feelings about such great confidence in Mali and how do you see this confidence which the entire African community through the OAU has in you?

[Answer] First, I must be grateful to the African heads of state and to the OAU for the confidence they have in Mali through me personally. Second, I have a feeling of pride which I want the entire Malian people to share. Finally, I feel that this is a heavy task in relation to Africa. I can assure you that Mali's actions will be guided by the deserved confidence people have in us in the interest of peace, stability and unity for the continent. Finally, I must express all my thanks as well as those of my delegation to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and to the people of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the warm welcome and the particularly fraternal hospitality given us during our stay in Tripoli. [end recording]

NIGERIA

'NIGERIA ADVANCE PARTY' INAUGURATED 7 AUGUST

AB090600 Lagos NAN in English 1410 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Kaduna, Aug 8 (NAN) -- The Nigeria Advance Party (NAP) was formally launched in Kaduna yesterday.

Speaking on the occasion, the leader of the party, Mr Tunji Braithwaite, urged members of the party to support the "overthrow" of what he called the forces of oppression and social injustice in the society. He said that the NAP, "being a socialist political vanguard", would bring back the country's lost glory if it came to power in 1983.

Mr Braithwaite said that the struggle for the liberation of the people had gathered momentum, adding that the country's future would be right. He urged members of the party to register during the revision of voters' register.

In his address, the chairman of the branch of the party, Alhaji Ahmadu Shugaba, urged members of the party to be law-abiding. He said that the party would eliminate tribalism, nepotism, corruption and other vices and that it would continue to be democratic.

Supporters from all the local government areas of the state were at the launching.

ANGOLA

ANGOP CITES DOS SANTOS STATEMENT ON RSA INVASION

AB092020 Luanda ANGOP in French 1635 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (ANGOP) -- Two brigades of the South African regular army currently occupy the south of Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday told the 29 delegations of African countries meeting here in Tripoli.

In this connection, the Angolan head of state said the racist Republic of South Africa has one battallion in each of the following localities: (Kulueke), Ngiva, Xangongo, Oncocua, Evale and Mupa as well as in the (Kuamato) area, totaling 5,500 men.

According to intelligence collected by the Angolan Army, racist South Africa has 72 81-mm mortars, 54 60-mm mortars, 24 78-mm and 98-mm antitank cannons, 12 Ental antitank-2 systems, 260 Ratel armored vehicles; 72 AML-90 tanks and 18 AML-60 tanks in Angola.

Talking about the Namibian problem, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said it is a decolonization issue and at the same time refuted the idea that it resulted from the struggle between military blocs. Namibia is a decolonization issue that cannot be considered a result of the contradictions between aggressive military blocs, said the Angolan head of state.

The Angolan president refused to associate Namibian decolonization with withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This is the sovereign decision of the Angolan and Cuban Governments.

The Angolan head of state said the Cuban troops will withdraw from Angola when the factors of destabilization disappear and when direct and indirect acts of aggression by South Africa cease.

The Angolan president appealed to all African countries to support Angola diplomatically in denouncing the linkage policy orchestrated by imperialist forces that equates the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Angolan president said these acts of aggression have resulted in the death of thousands of civilians and the destruction of their homes and property.

SECURITY MINISTER ON 'LARGE-SCALE' RSA INVASION

EA091226 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Angolan minister of state security, Col Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matroce, denounced the large-scale invasion of southern Angolan territory by the Pretoria racist regime.

Col Dino Matroce underlined that Angolan localities of Cuvelai and Cahama, in the Cunene Province, have already been subjected to this intensive fire.

The Angolan official expressed preoccupation with the politico-military situation (?in southern) Angolan territory and denounced the concentration of racist South African troops on the Angolan-Namibian border.

(?At a) meeting with government authorities in the Angolan Province of Benguela, Dino Matroce indicated that the [words indistinct].

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA: SWAPO READY TO SIGN CEASE-FIRE

AB091910 Luanda ANGOP in French 1830 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (ANGOP) -- SWAPO is ready to go to New York for new consultations on Namibia scheduled for 12 August and also to sign a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma asserted yesterday in Tripoli.

I believe the prospects of signing a cease-fire are set, Sam Nujoma stated during a press conference following his address to the heads of state and government at an informal session. From there, we can return to Namibia to take part in the elections, he concluded.

The SWAPO president accused the racist South African regime, which is backed by Western countries -- the members of the famous contact group on Namibia, especially the Reagan administration -- of using every means to prevent the independence of Namibia.

Speaking about the new tactics adopted by the racist South African regime during the recent discussions on Namibia in New York, Sam Nujoma emphasized that SWAPO would intensify its liberation struggle against what he described as the incompatibility of diplomatic efforts to arrive at a negotiated solution: the refusal of South Africa and the contact group to define the electoral system, the unacceptable linkage of the Namibian decolonization process with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the composition of the UN military and civilian force.

The SWAPO president also announced that the frontline states -- Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Botswana -- which met in Tripoli on Saturday outside the general discussions, also once more reaffirmed their material and political support for SWAPO.

On the other hand, Sam Nujoma stated that more than 11,000 South African soldiers are in Namibia with the purpose of destroying SWAPO. One of their main assignments is to destabilize neighboring, independent states, especially the People's Republic of Angola.

The Namibian leader explained that according to the latest reports, three mechanized divisions supported by armored units, artillery and several types of aircraft are in Namibian border towns ready to launch a new major attack on Angola beginning 26 August, the day of international solidarity with Namibia.

Mudge Reaction

MB100805 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Chairman of the Ministers Council of Namibia Mudge said a cease-fire in the territory will not automatically mean the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435. He said the expression "cease-fire before implementation," as given in the settlement proposals, means there must be a cease-fire in order to have the proper climate for the ensuing negotiations.

Mudge was reacting to a statement during the weekend in Tripoli by Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization. Mudge said Nujoma had stated that he stands by Resolution 435 without any further assurances, explanations or clarification of anomalies. He said he fears that he and the SWAPO leader are not speaking about the same cease-fire.

Mudge added that he is not very optimistic about the cease-fire planned for Sunday. Regarding the arrival of a UN delegation to prepare for the peacekeeping force, UNTAG [United Nations Transitional Assistance Group], Mudge said if this takes place, it should not be assumed that arrangements for an election have been finalized.

DTA OFFICIAL DENIES SELLOUT OF WHITE COMMUNITY

LD091426 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Rumors that the South African Government is preparing to sell out the white community in Namibia have been denied by the chief whip of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Party, Mr Bertie [Frederik Albertus] Botha. Taking part in a radio discussion in Windhoek, Mr Botha also denied that currency controls were being instituted to prevent money from leaving the territory. He said that he had addressed more than 230 meetings in Ovambo where normal commercial activities were continuing despite years of terrorism and intimidation. Military action, he said, had apparently been a successful answer to terrorism.

ZIMBABWE

ARMY BATTALION ATTACKED; MINISTER COMMENTS

MB091307 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Military sources in Harare have disclosed that an armed gang of about 10 men has attacked an army battalion in the northeast of Zimbabwe, killing an officer. A quantity of arms was also stolen in the attack, which occurred last Thursday about 900 km northeast of Harare. Twenty of the soldiers in the battalion are missing and they are believed to have joined the attackers. Reports say that the gunmen were probably former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army forces.

Stricter government control is being envisaged for semistate institutions in Zimbabwe. The minister of coordination, Mr Ziyambi, said in Harare that a team of experts is to be appointed to examine the entire structure of such bodies. Some of the institutions, he said, operated like unguided missiles and the government felt there should be greater control over their operations. He alleged there was also disparity in salaries, service conditions and numerous other aspects of operations in the institutions.